



Smoke billows out of the wreckage of an Israeli Kfir fighter, shot down over Lebanon's Shouf Mountains yesterday, while participating in a mission with other planes against terrorist positions. The plane crashed near Khalde. (Another photo — page 2.) (UPI telephoto)

IAF pilot rescued after Kfir downed over Shouf

By DAVID RICHARDSON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

An Israel Air Force helicopter last night rescued the pilot of a fighter plane shot down earlier in the day during an IAF raid on three bases of Syrian-aligned Palestinian organizations in Lebanon, the IDF spokesman announced. The pilot is uninjured, it was learned.

The pilot ejected after his plane was struck around 2 p.m. yesterday. He was reported to have parachuted safely into an area controlled by the Lebanese Army, according to news agencies in the Lebanese capital.

The IDF spokesman said yesterday that the three bases were situated in the Bahamoun, Sofar and Kafr Faluah areas and served as headquarters and staging areas. "The air attack was in response to a long series of terrorist actions, attacks and attempted attacks against IDF soldiers, including the planting of a roadside explosive in Sidon last Thursday which killed one soldier and wounded six," the spokesman's statement said.

The three targets straddle the

main Beirut — Damascus highway, with Sofar and Kafr Faluah clearly in Syrian controlled territory. The bases were operated by the Syrian-controlled Saika group, Ahmed Jibril's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine — General Command and Naef Hawatme's Popular Democratic Front. The targets consisted of single and double-storey stone buildings.

Foreign news correspondents in Beirut reported that the downed plane was a delta-winged Kfir fighter, which was hit from the ground as it made its approach to attack. Chris Drake, the BBC's Beirut correspondent watched the plane go down from the roof of the BBC studio in west Beirut and said that the pilot was shot at from the ground as he floated down by parachute.

Other foreign reports said the pilot landed in an area between U.S. marine positions at the international airport at Khalde and the largely Shia suburbs on the southern fringes of the city. Lebanese army troops and correspondents who raced to the area came under sniper fire from the Shia positions.

"Other Israeli planes flying over for the attacking aircraft released balloons to divert the infrared

guided missiles," agency reports said.

Since the IDF withdrawal from Beirut and its redeployment along the Awali River on September 4, there have been 89 attacks or attempted attacks on Israeli targets in the Israeli-controlled area of Lebanon.

These attacks resulted in the deaths of 35 soldiers and other security personnel, the wounding of 64 and one Israeli civilian. These figures include the suicide car-bomb attack on the Tyre military headquarters on November 4.

The last Israeli plane downed in combat was an F4 Phantom on a reconnaissance mission which was hit by a Syrian-fired SAM-6 over Bar Elias last July 24. The navigator of the plane was killed and the pilot taken prisoner by the Syrians. On June 6 a Skyhawk was downed over Beirut and its pilot was returned during the PLO withdrawal from Beirut.

A Syrian statement yesterday claimed that air defence units had downed two Israeli planes. Lebanese radio reports said that both Syrian and American naval fighters were scrambled during the Israeli raid.

Syrian threat to be focus of U.S. talks

By DAVID LANDAU
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir intends to dwell at length on the threat from Syria when he presents Israel's positions to President Ronald Reagan in Washington next week.

Shamir told the cabinet yesterday he would portray Syria's massive armaments programme and its political bellicosity as a long-term danger not only to Israel, but to America's broad interests in this region.

The cabinet, sitting as the Ministerial Defence Committee, held a lengthy discussion of the disturbing military and political trends in Damascus.

While Israel does not regard the current Syrian sabre-rattling as a particular turn for the worse, the

cabinet has been concerned to ensure that the army is prepared to deal with any sudden deterioration or local outbreak of hostilities.

The real danger from Syria is seen in the longer term, with Damascus apparently in deadly earnest in its aim to achieve strategic parity with Israel. It is in this context that the proposed "strategic cooperation" between Israel and the U.S. has taken on a specific significance.

Shamir and Defence Minister Moshe Arens, in their talks in Washington, will seek to create an atmosphere of deterrence, and to procure tangible attributes of deterrence, that would dissuade Damascus from initiating military action.

"The Syrians must be brought to see things differently, and this need not come about through a military

confrontation," a senior source said yesterday.

The immediate challenge, this source added, is to persuade Syria that time is not working in its favour in Lebanon. The government sees itself as battling against a Syrian misconception that Israel's will-power and determination are gradually being eroded in Lebanon and that, in time, Israel will retreat without securing the goals it has set itself.

At the same time, there is a key time-factor in the Lebanese equation whose effect on the various parties is still unclear. This is the Reagan administration's natural desire to have its marines out of Lebanon before the presidential election next November.

"We won't go to war with Syria to get the U.S. Marines out of

Lebanon," the source declared.

During the premier's absence in the U.S., Deputy Premier David Levy will stand in for him as premier, but not, interestingly, as foreign minister. This portfolio Shamir has placed in the hands of Justice Minister Moshe Nissim.

Communications Minister Mordechai Zipori will fill in for Defence Minister Arens while he is away.

The non-appointment of Levy to both of Shamir's posts raised some political speculation yesterday, in light of Levy's avowed desire to be appointed foreign minister permanently. — and in light of Shamir's apparent ambivalence on this delicate and politically dangerous matter.

Shamir is understood to have (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Shamir: Syrian missiles not new

TEL AVIV. (Iim). — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said yesterday that Syrian missiles were not a new thing and Israel was not particularly worried about them or about any other missiles.

Shamir told Israel Television's Arabic service that he was far more worried that Israel had a neighbour which never stopped threatening war.

The prime minister said that all its Arab neighbours knew that Israel had no intention of attacking them, but they also knew that if they attacked, they would be punished.

Referring to the bombing of terrorist bases in Lebanon, Shamir said that this was a continuation of Israel's traditional policy of hitting the terrorists wherever they were. Israel, he warned, would continue (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Israel firm on Lebanon

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Israel's three air strikes in Lebanon in the past 10 days are intended to demonstrate that Jerusalem is not losing interest in the Lebanese situation, nor losing its determination to protect its interests in Lebanon.

This, according to well-placed Israeli sources, is the "message" behind the bombings.

It is directed, they say, at all of the various groups involved in Lebanon:

- The Syrians, to whom the warning is military as well as political;
- The Lebanese Government, which should recognize Israel's firm intent to use its armed forces to defend its interests;
- The Christians, who should draw some encouragement;
- The Druze, who must realize that the territory they hold is not

immune to Israeli attacks against PLO units operating there.

The sources said Israel had not wanted to hit the Druze themselves, but was not prepared to refrain from hitting terrorists ensconced within the Druze-held area.

Israeli policymakers are concerned that Syria and its surrogates in Lebanon have been reading the political currents in Israel wrongly and concluding that Israel is becoming increasingly weary of its involvement in Lebanon.

These policymakers feel that this reading, which they insist is mistaken, underlies Syria's obduracy and bellicosity towards a peaceable Lebanese solution.

The Israeli policymakers are convinced that what weariness there was within Israel's ranks was staunchly by the redeployment to the Awali line.

Three PLO groups said merging behind Arafat

By DAVID BERNSTEIN
Post Middle East Affairs Reporter
and agencies

Beleaguered PLO chairman Yasser Arafat received what appeared to be a political boost yesterday when, according to official PLO sources in Kuwait, the three largest groups making up the organization decided to merge into a "united front" in a bid to "confront machinations aimed at liquidating the PLO."

According to agency reports from Kuwait, an agreement in principle has been reached in a merger between Arafat's mainstream Fatah group, George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and Nayef Hawatme's Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

If true, the reported merger represents a significant political victory for Arafat.

Habash and Hawatme have consistently resisted Syria's attempts to achieve a political putsch from within the PLO, pushing for a united PLO under Arafat's continued leadership but committed to the more militant line the Fatah rebels have been demanding.

And at the height of the latest fighting around Tripoli last week, they went so far as to call on combatants on both sides to defy their commanders and end the internecine blood-letting.

Yesterday's merger report would appear to represent their continued commitment to a united PLO under Arafat, despite the severe military reverses the PLO leader appears to have suffered in northern Lebanon.

It also appears to reflect the grass-roots support Arafat continues to enjoy among Palestinians (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Syrians tell Rumsfeld: Israel must pull out of Lebanon

Post Middle East Affairs Reporter

President Ronald Reagan's new Middle East envoy, Donald Rumsfeld, paid his first visit to Damascus yesterday and heard from Foreign Minister Abdel-Halim Khaddam Syria's continued insistence on an "unconditional" Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

Rumsfeld, who replaced Robert McFarlane as Reagan's chief Middle East trouble-shooter last month, arrived at a time of heightened tension between Syria and the U.S. Certain circles in Washington suspect Damascus of some form of involvement in last month's bomb attack on U.S. Marines in Beirut, while Damascus has threatened kamikaze-style suicide attacks on American warships anchored off Lebanon.

However, the mere fact that Rumsfeld was in the Syrian capital is seen by observers as a positive sign that both sides are open to a continuing dialogue, despite the ongoing war of rhetoric between them.

In Riyadh, meanwhile, Lebanese President Amin Jemayel met briefly with Saudi King Fahd yesterday and, according to news reports from the Saudi capital, explored ways of defusing the Lebanese crisis.

Jemayel's visit to Riyadh is part of a series of visits he is expected to make to various Arab and western capitals in a bid to rid his country of all foreign forces.

A crucial visit to Damascus, scheduled for last week, was called off at the last minute when President Hafez Assad was hospitalized for an appendix operation.

Khaddam made it plain to Jemayel, however, in a visit to Beirut last week, that Syria was standing firm on its refusal to discuss a withdrawal of its own troops from Lebanon unless last May's Israel-Lebanese accord is scrapped.



Jerry Falwell (Elihu Harari)

Begin breaks his isolation to meet Jerry Falwell

Former prime minister Menachem Begin yesterday broke his self-imposed isolation and met with Moral Majority leader Jerry Falwell for three minutes at his Jerusalem home. Later Falwell told a news conference that the former premier was "alert and full of life." This is reportedly the first time

that Begin has met with anyone except his closest aides and family since he told his party he could not continue as prime minister more than two months ago.

Falwell said Begin had thanked him for his movement's support of Israel. (Iim) (See story p.3)

Hebron terrorist cell smashed

Suspect killers of yeshiva student held

By ROBERT ROSENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Members of a fundamentalist Moslem terrorist cell uncovered by the army and the police have reportedly confessed to the murder of 19-year-old student Aharon Gross last July in Hebron.

Three of the cell members yesterday reenacted the mid-day slaying in downtown Hebron and immediately afterwards the Israel Defence Forces spokesman's office issued a statement announcing the capture of the gang.

Kiryat Arba leaders last night called for the death penalty for the terrorists, Sunni fundamentalists, who led investigators to a hidden cache of stolen blasting powder and to Gross' Uzi submachine gun, stolen during the stabbing murder.

About half the captured cell members live in Jerusalem and the others in Hebron.

The last solved case involving terrorism by fundamentalist Moslem extremists occurred almost two years ago, when a General Security Services officer was killed by an Arab who had become religious.

The murderer was subsequently slain in a West Bank shootout. According to yesterday's IDF statement, the investigation of the cell continues. Sources in Jerusalem last night said it is possible that the uncovering of the cell could lead to the solution of other terror incidents of the past year.

The slaying last July sparked a series of events that have had far-reaching implications for Jewish-Arab relations in the West Bank town.

Hours after the attack, residents of Kiryat Arba went on a rampage in downtown Hebron, destroying the open-air market in a blaze that gutted about 100 fruit and vegetable stalls. The same day, Defence Minister Moshe Arens, on a visit to the scene of the murder, was verbally assaulted and threatened physically by settlers angry about what they called "the legal handcuffs" preventing them from defending themselves against rock-throwing West Bank Arabs.

Twenty days later three people were killed and 33 wounded in a still-unresolved terror attack on the Islamic University in Hebron.

Following Gross' murder the cabinet took steps towards an eventual Jewish takeover of the Hebron central bus station and market — not far from where Gross was slain.



Mordechai Ben-Porat at yesterday's press conference. (GPO)

Refugee resettlement plan to U.S.

By DAVID RICHARDSON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir will try to interest President Ronald Reagan in a \$1.5 billion plan to resettle Palestinian refugees under Israeli control when he visits Washington next week, Minister without Portfolio Mordechai Ben-Porat, chairman of the Ministerial Committee on the Resettlement of Middle Eastern Refugees, yesterday

told a press conference in Jerusalem.

The plan, presented to the cabinet at its weekly session yesterday morning envisages the rehoming of some 30,000 refugee families near their present camps over a five-to-six-year period at little cost to Israel. The \$1.5 billion cited will go for building and development and does not include administrative costs or the price of land acquired

from private owners (although most of the resettlement is planned for state-owned lands).

"The main motif of the plan is that an exchange of populations has occurred in the Middle East," said Ben-Porat, who is also a prominent activist in the World Organization of Jews from Arab Countries (WOJAC). The organization, which promotes the interests of Jews who (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

25,000 Israelis might be poisoned this year

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The number of poisoning cases in the country could be as high as 25,000 by the end of the year, experts at the Poison Information Centre at Rambam Hospital here said yesterday.

Dr. Uri Teitelman, head of the unit which helps doctors in hospitals and general practitioners to identify poisons and to indicate the appropriate treatment, said the number of cases appears to be rising at the rate of about 1,000 per year. He said 8,000 incidents were reported last year.

"We estimate that only one-third of all poisoning incidents are reported to us, so that the real figure for this year will probably be

nearer 25,000, based on statistics from 1982. The actual increase in the number of incidents therefore is in the region of 3,000 per year," he said.

Figures published recently in the Israel Medical Association Journal, *Harefuah*, showed there were more than 6,000 reported poisonings in 1981, of which 700 were severe and 17 proved fatal.

Ten of the fatalities were a result of herbicide, insecticide or rodenticide poisoning. One was caused by a snake bite, one by a scorpion bite and another by a poisonous mushroom. Other causes included an industrial accident and drug abuse.

Teitelman said they had been unable to draw up statistics for 1982 or

the current year, due to increased pressure of work and understaffing.

He said the majority of calls to the unit come from hospitals or general practitioners seeking advice and information about poisoning cases. Only 10 per cent come from the public, although about 30 per cent of the incidents involved children, most of which arose from accidents in the home.

Teitelman said many of the cases were due to negligence and could have been avoided. Three of the fatalities that occurred in 1981 resulted from toxic materials being stored in unsuitable bottles which were mistakenly used. In one case a dangerous compound was put in a Coca-Cola bottle and was drunk by a child. Two of the fatalities

resulted from highly toxic insecticide being mistakenly used in food. All three cases occurred at private homes.

"The way to cut down these incidents is to ensure that potentially dangerous items, like cleaning materials, are stored in places that children cannot reach. Medicines should also be put in a safe place and toxic materials should be stored in appropriate containers and not placed in other bottles or jars.

"In addition, it should be borne in mind that the directions on bottles or containers for the use of toxic materials are there to be followed and not ignored. It was said in America that there is no hazardous compound, only hazardous ways of using it," said Teitelman.

Peres said trying to block Navon

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Labour Party sources admitted yesterday there is little chance the Alignment will succeed this week in bringing about early elections.

At the same time, Labour is still buzzing with charges that party chairman Shimon Peres is in fact interested in a national unity government to pre-empt a possible challenge for the party leadership from former president Yitzhak Navon.

The real key to which way Labour would go is said to be in the hands of former prime minister Yitzhak Rabin, Peres' arch-rival.

Peres, according to party insiders, must alter the political status quo as soon as possible to prevent a bid for the leadership by Navon. Thus Peres would not be averse to very early elections, the formation of an

alternative coalition under the Alignment's leadership in the present Knesset, or even, according to reliable sources close to Peres, a national unity government.

The latter possibility is being officially denied by the Peres camp, but sources close to Peres reveal that after his meeting with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir a week ago, Peres returned full of praise for the premier.

These same sources added that the gap between Labour and the Likud could be easily bridged, with a few formulas on Lebanon and the settlements.

But Rabin is hardly likely to give his okay to any move from which Peres could benefit and which would remove his own option of challenging Peres for the party leadership. He might even support Navon just to block Peres, it is said.

Early elections could put Peres in a political trap. While early elections, theoretically, would cement his leadership and prevent challenges, Navon told Kol Yisrael's English News on Saturday that the possibility of his seeking the number one position in Labour would become relevant only if early elections are called. If elections are held on schedule in November, 1985, he cannot make any commitment now, since "Israeli politics are much too fluid."

Peres, therefore, must move for elections so early as to make any changes in the Labour structure impossible.

The possible Labour early elections bill speaks about February 1984 elections, but it is still not certain Labour will present it, unless it (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

The weather at major Swissair destinations

	20.11.1983	MIN.	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	4 30	7 45	Cloudy	
BRUSSELS	1 34	9 43	Cloudy	
BUENOS AIRES	15 28	28 32	Cloudy	
CHICAGO	10 10	17 23	Clear	
COPENHAGEN	4 12	8 43	Clear	
FRANKFURT	3 27	6 41	Cloudy	
GENEVA	1 34	3 37	Cloudy	
HELSINKI	1 24	3 37	Cloudy	
HONG KONG	17 23	23 29	Clear	
JOHANNESBURG	18 24	23 29	Clear	
LISBON	15 28	19 28	Clear	
LONDON	6 12	9 43	Cloudy	
MADRID	8 12	14 24	Clear	
MONTREAL	4 28	2 38	Cloudy	
NEW YORK	7 45	14 37	Cloudy	
OSLO	1 34	5 41	Cloudy	
PARIS	1 30	7 45	Cloudy	
RIO DE JANEIRO	22 27	34 33	Clear	
SAO PAULO	16 31	21 28	Clear	
STOCKHOLM	1 30	5 41	Cloudy	
TORONTO	8 46	15 28	Clear	
TOKYO	4 28	9 43	Clear	
ZURICH	4 28	6 41	Cloudy	
VERONA	2 30	3 37	Cloudy	

For the latest weather conditions, contact Swissair.

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: A slight drop in temperatures is expected.

	Yesterday's	Min-Max	Today's
Jerusalem	20	16-23	21
Golan	24	12-22	20
Nahariya	25	9-24	24
Safed	21	14-21	19
Haifa Port	20	18-23	21
Tiberias	21	18-23	21
Nazareth	20	16-24	23
Alula	47	18-24	24
Sharon	31	18-25	22
Tel Aviv	31	11-26	24
B-G Airport	34	10-27	25
Jericho	36	10-27	27
Qana	48	10-25	24
Beer Sheva	12	10-20	26
Eilat	56	14-27	28

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Acting President and Speaker of the Knesset Menahem Bevan last week received at the president's residence 60 members of the Women's League for Israel in America, which is currently celebrating its 55th anniversary. The group was headed by the league's president, Marilyn Schwartzman, and national delegate, Dita Nator.

The David Yellin Teachers College celebrated its 70th anniversary yesterday evening with a commemorative ceremony at Beit Hanassi, in the presence of Knesset Speaker Menahem Bevan and distinguished guests. Included in the ceremony were tributes to founding principal David Yellin and second principal and a former minister of education, Ben-Zion Dinur. Today marks the beginning of a year of celebration at the college, which in December will host an educational "Happening" for students and faculty, and a Pedagogic Conference involving educators from Israel and abroad.

In cooperation with the Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel, journalist David Landau of *The Jerusalem Post* will speak on "Israel and the U.S. in Lebanon — An Uneasy Alliance," at 8:30 p.m. on Thursday at ZOA House, 1 Daniel Frisch Street, Tel Aviv.

Birth

Zev and Zippora Shapiro of Moshav Beit Yattir announce the birth of a daughter, Ruth Leah, sister to Re'em Shmuel, Yakir and No'am, granddaughter to Moshe and Barbara Kohn and David and Doris Shapiro, all of Jerusalem, and great-granddaughter to Mary Shalowitz of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, on Kislev 12-November 17.

'Bring boys home'

Three organizations active against the war in Lebanon yesterday held a protest outside the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem bearing placards saying "Bring the soldiers home at once." The demonstration was held by Yesh Gvul, Parents Against Silence, and the Committee Against the War in Lebanon.

ARAFAT

(Continued from Page One)

both in the West Bank and in Lebanon, with massive pro-Arafat demonstrations in Tripoli's Bah-al-Bared camp after it had fallen to the Fatah rebels indicating that military defeat had done little to diminish his popular appeal. In yesterday's fighting, Arafat loyalists said they repulsed two attacks by rebel forces as fighting continued for control of the Bad-dawi camp. But the rebel forces moved freely in one area that Arafat claimed to hold. Lebanese security sources said three Lebanese cargo ships were hit in the shelling, and one of them was gutted by fire. An Italian ship was also damaged.

HOME AND WORLD NEWS

Unease in public sector over ways to save money

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

Signs of labour unrest spread among government employees as the Treasury started to implement its measures this week designed to save money in the public sector.

The Treasury has sent other ministries and government corporations guidelines to put into practice the cuts decided by the cabinet earlier this month.

Among the savings envisaged are a reduction in approved overtime, a decrease in the kilometres approved for car use refunds and an increase in the amount employees pay for meals served at the place of work.

The coordinating committee of the Industry Ministry employees has declared that the measures

represent an unfair distribution of the economic burden, since they affect mostly middle- and lower-grade officials, while senior officials and elected politicians are not affected.

The Treasury work committees have said that the earnings of public sector workers cannot be reduced beyond the burdens imposed on all the wage earners in the economy. Meanwhile, the Finance Ministry will try to get the approval of the Knesset Finance Committee this week for another part of its plan — to increase the travel tax to \$75 from \$50 and 7.5 per cent of the ticket value.

Until now, the Liberal Party has been able to block this but the Treasury is confident the committee will approve the step.

Levy: Economic measures to hit lower income groups

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

Deputy Prime Minister David Levy yesterday expressed doubts in the cabinet regarding the latest economic measures of the government, charging that most of the burden would fall on the middle and lower income groups. Levy noted that these groups would be most affected by unemployment.

The deputy prime minister proposed a special ministerial committee to deal with unemployment, but he was opposed by Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orad, who maintained that there were sufficient existing bodies to deal with the problem.

The government decided two weeks ago to impose an education levy, to tax some children's allowances and to remove tax exemptions from early pensions. It also decided to negotiate health charges with Kupat Holim Clalit.

The cabinet discussed how to encourage exports. Industry and

Trade Minister Gideon Patt proposed that there should be a package of measures to encourage exports and said that the amount of unemployment in future months would depend on the speed with which resources can be transferred from local market production to exports.

Patt has already conveyed his ideas on this to the Treasury and the officials there are working out the details. No details were given to the cabinet yesterday.

The cabinet agreed that the Ata textile plant would have to modernize and concentrate on exports if it was to survive. Some ministers criticized the Treasury and the Industry Minister for failing to coordinate their positions over the company. (Related story page 3)

Cohen-Orad warned that inflation would continue to run high in the coming months and noted that the success of his policies would depend on implementing the proposed budget cuts.

Birzeit foreign lecturers sign work permit applications

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Agreement has been reached between the West Bank Civil Administration and the foreign lecturers at Birzeit University near Ramallah over work permit applications.

As a result, the foreign lecturers yesterday signed applications for work permits at the civil administration headquarters.

An official statement said "an agreement satisfactory to both sides" had been reached. Birzeit issued a press release saying that "all elements of the university approved the new application, which contained no political undertakings."

The dispute, which originally concerned all foreign teachers at West Bank universities, related to an undertaking not to support the activities of the PLO, which the civil

administration required them to sign. The lecturers said they were prepared to sign an undertaking not to engage in subversive activity, but they maintained that specific dissociation from the PLO amounted to a "political" stand.

The problem was solved by separating the two issues. The lecturers signed that they had "read and understood" the security regulations, which they "read and understood" but did not sign, mentions the prohibition of support for PLO activities.

Birzeit is the last of the four West Bank universities where the lecturers signed the applications. The students had threatened to boycott lecturers who signed, but withdrew their opposition recently.

No chance of Olympic soccer as Israel loses to W. Germany

By PAUL KOHN
Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A plucky Israel Olympic soccer team can blame its defence's initial nerves for its 1-0 defeat by powerful West Germany in a crucial Olympic Games qualifying match before 20,000 at the Bloomfield Stadium last night.

The result ended Israel's hopes of gaining a soccer place in the Olympic finals in Los Angeles next year. West Germany, which has won three of its four games in its group with Portugal and Israel will now go to the games.

The winning goal came in the 5th minute when Hamburg striker Dieter Schatzschneider smashed a

24 metre drive past the helpless Arie Alter in the Israeli goal. It was "Schatz's" first touch of the ball. At that point it looked as if the home side was on its way to a heavy defeat.

The Israelis pulled themselves together, however, and only an amazing miss three minutes before the end by Zahi Armeli prevented an equaliser. Gil Landau floated a perfect cross onto Armeli's head, with the German goalkeeper and defenders way out of position. The striker had a wide open goal two metres in front of him but somehow managed to head wide of the post. Israel plays its final Olympic qualifier in Portugal next month.

(Continued from Page One)

fled Arab countries following the creation of the state, is to meet in London next week, where Ben-Porat also is to present his plan.

Ben-Porat said that the plan's motivation is entirely humanitarian and would have no bearing on possible political solutions to the Arab-Israeli conflict or on the refugees' status. Pressed on the issue he admitted that "There might be ancillary political benefits to Israel" if the plan is successfully implemented.

Since the cabinet has not yet approved the plan, Ben-Porat refused to reveal operative details. But he did say that no refugee would be forced to accept alternate housing against his will nor would anyone be deported.

Once the plan is approved, he said some parts of it could be implemented immediately. It is understood that this includes the bulldozing of the near-deserted refugee

RESETTLEMENT

camp of Ein Sultan near Jericho.

The army recently planned to demolish the camp, but was prevented from doing so because it formally belongs to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNWRA). Ben-Porat said yesterday that every effort would be made to coordinate his plan with the UN agency.

The army is also keen on relocating at least the UNWRA-run schools in refugee camps situated on main roads in the West Bank, where almost daily rock-throwing attacks on Israeli traffic occur.

Despite the vociferous objections of camp residents to any resettlement, Ben-Porat said that, on the basis of the military government's experience in new housing for refugees in the Gaza Strip and his conversations with refugees in the West Bank, he is confident there would be a far greater demand than possible supply once building commenced.



A Lebanese soldier holding a walkie-talkie runs for cover yesterday as sniper fire from a nearby Shia position opens up over the Israeli Kfir fighter near U.S. Marine positions at Beirut International Airport. (UPI telephoto)

Police name 3 suspects in prison murder

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Herzl Avitan, Shmaya Angel, and Ya'acov Shemesh, three top-security prisoners, are suspected of being involved in the murder of Haim Shoshan, who was stabbed to death in his Ramle prison cell last week, according to police. The three were remanded for 15 days yesterday.

Ramle Magistrate Avraham Baizer, was brought to the Ramle Detention Centre under a heavy guard of police officers yesterday to extend Avitan's remand, while Angel and Shemesh, who were transferred last week to Ashkelon Prison, were remanded by Ashkelon magistrate Zvi Nativ. Police had separated the three on realizing that

they might all be involved in the murder.

This unorthodox way of extending the suspects' remand by bringing the magistrate to them was adopted because police feared that the three would attempt to escape if they were taken outside prison walls. The formal "extension" of their remand was required before the presenting of a charge sheet against them to the district attorney.

Shoshan, Avitan and Angel were among the 12 criminals held in the most heavily guarded section of the prison. Angel is currently on trial for the double murder of drug couriers Shulamit Shelly and Michal Nahmias while Avitan and Shemesh are being tried for the murder of Ramle Detention Centre

Commander Ronnie Nitzan and a guard at the Keren Or jewelry workshop in Ramat Gan. Shoshan was due to testify in court yesterday morning against Angel, and for this reason Angel has been the main murder suspect from the start.

All the prisoners in Shoshan's section of the prison were interrogated after his murder.

Apart from the police team probing the killing, a Prison Authority team is investigating the circumstances surrounding the murder. It may be decided to reduce the prisoners' freedoms and to increase the number of warders in this section, it was learned.

Shoshan was found dead in his cell last week with stab wounds all over his body.

Israeli oil team leaves for Egypt

BEN-GURION AIRPORT (Itim).

An Israeli delegation left for Egypt yesterday to negotiate an oil supply agreement for 1984. Fuel Authority director Shimon Gilboa said that it was a routine visit.

Gilboa described oil relations between the two countries as "good." He noted the drop in world fuel prices, which he said would affect the price Israel pays Egypt for its fuel. The delegation will return to Israel in a few days.

SYRIAN

(Continued from Page One)

been gripped and angered by Levy's public pronouncements last week about an imminent military threat from Syria.

Nor did the prime minister take kindly to Levy's public assertions that he has "an understanding" with Shamir about the foreign affairs portfolio.

Still, Levy's non-appointment as stand-in foreign minister can be interpreted as an innocuous continuation by Shamir of the established "tradition" in the cabinet that Nissim steps in for the foreign minister whenever he is away. (In the past, of course, the foreign minister and the prime minister were two separate persons — and so the parallel is not entirely apposite.)

Last night an advance party of senior officials flew to Washington to prepare the visit.

Defence Ministry Director-General Menahem Meron and Foreign Ministry deputy director-general Hanan Baron are to hold substantive talks with the administration on the issues of the summit meeting, while Shamir's press aide, Avi Pazner, arranges media exposure and the premier's military secretary, Sgan Aluf (Lieut. Col.) Azriel Nevo checks over the logistics and security.

Bomb thrown at Paris cafe owned by Jew, 30 injured

PARIS. — A bomb tossed at a crowded Jewish-owned Paris restaurant in the Bois de Boulogne late Saturday blew out windows, caused part of the ceiling to cave in, and injured about 30 people, but its potential deadly effects were dampened by a cement wall.

A witness quoted by police said she saw two men on a motorcycle stop briefly in front of the Oree du Bois restaurant just before midnight and toss a bomb onto the second-floor terrace. Fortunately, police said, the bomb bounced off a cement wall on the terrace and exploded outside the dining room where a private banquet was being held. About 300 people were in the restaurant at the time.

The blast sent glass flying through the dining room, blew people off their chairs, and brought part of the

plaster ceiling crashing down. All but one of the 30 victims were treated and discharged from local hospitals. One woman was hospitalized with a serious leg wound.

The police said they had no idea who was behind the attack and said they were taking all possibilities into account, including the fact that the owner is of Jewish origin.

Earlier this year former Israeli defence minister Ariel Sharon gave a press conference at the Oree du Bois, amid tight security.

"Our restaurant is open to everybody," said owner Robert Taieb. "We have no reason to take special security measures. I don't understand why crazy people committed this odious act." (AP, Reuter)



What is described as the largest pumpkin in the world, at 153 kilos, is displayed by one-year-old Meital Suissa and her father Tsion who grew it on his farm at Moshav Kfar Aviv. The record had been claimed by a pumpkin in Japan that weighed 106 kilos. (Alex Libak)

MISSILES

(Continued from Page One)

hitting them, and would use new methods.

Shamir warned that if the accord with Lebanon was not fulfilled, Israel would have no reason for leaving Lebanon. Israel would have to ensure the security of its northern border, he noted.

The prime minister also referred to the PLO faction fighting in Tripoli and said it should show the Palestinians that the only solution to their problems was coexistence and negotiation with Israel. He called for a "new start" by the Palestinians in the light of what had happened in Tripoli.

a new foreign minister, Shamir said that the current distribution of cabinet portfolios would continue for some time yet.

Haiti minister wants more Israeli aid

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The minister for foreign affairs and religious affairs of Haiti, Jean-Robert Estime, will hold talks with Premier Yitzhak Shamir today on the Caribbean nation's hopes for increased agricultural and medical aid from Israel.

The minister and his wife, Kathleen, arrived yesterday on an official visit. They were greeted at the airport by Deputy Premier David Levy.

Israeli sources said Jerusalem is willing to consider expanding its modest aid efforts in Haiti, but hopes the funding for new projects will come from international bodies. Estime will call on Shamir this morning, then hold a working session at the Foreign Ministry. His host for lunch will be Levy, and in the evening Yitzhak and Shulamit Shamir will give an official dinner in honour of the Estimes.

There was a brief moment of embarrassment at Ben-Gurion Airport yesterday when the Israeli welcoming party, flanking the traditional red carpet, looked up at the opening airplane door — and beheld the unmistakable figure of MK Avraham Shapiro about to descend.

Shapiro was delicately persuaded to step aside and allow the Haitian party to make its arrival in accordance with the customary requirements of protocol.

Settlers stage protest on Hebron road

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Kiryat Arba settlers blocked the Hebron road until late last night to protest against stone-throwing by Arab villagers. They had said they would block the road until the OC Central Command Amnon Shahar met with them. The demonstrators including Gush Emunim leader Rabbi Moshe Levinger were reported as singing and dancing in the middle of the road. Late last night, they upped their demands seeking a meeting on the scene with Premier Yitzhak Shamir. At press time, the IDF was threatening to use force if necessary to remove them.

Earlier IDF troops had cleared the road, after settlers who had been attending a protest meeting in Kiryat Arba, came and blocked the road. The meeting was held because of the one-year sentence given to Elazar Itzhovitch "for firing" his weapon during a chase of rock-throwing youths along the Jerusalem-Hebron road.

In the morning, there was a partial school strike to protest against Itzhovitch's sentence.

Further north, yeshiva students, who have been staging a sit-in in Joseph's tomb near Nablus, entered the Haj Mazuz el-Masri school nearby and warned the headmaster about rock-throwing by his pupils.

In both locations the Jewish settlers are demanding that they be given a bigger role in looking after security and have called for tougher sentences for rock-throwers. Settler leader Benny Katzover yesterday termed recent sentences given Arab rock-throwers as symbolic.

PERES-NAVON

(Continued from Page One)

can muster the support of at least 61 MKs.

Labour is concentrating on dissident groups in the Liberal Party and on the small coalition partners. But statements by all coalition elements make it appear that there is little chance that such a majority can be put together.

The final option touted by the Peres camp is the formation of an alternative coalition. Sources close to Peres speak enigmatically of "a much increased likelihood that such a government would soon come into being." These sources point to dissident Liberals and say that they have recruited former defence minister Ezer Weizman away from the Likud. They also pointed to the statement made in the U.S. yesterday by Energy Minister Yitzhak Moda'i that the Liberals would now pursue their own initiative to set up a broad coalition.

Moda'i congratulated Shamir for having taken the initiative, but added that Shamir had given legitimacy to the move. Moda'i noted that Shamir's recent contacts with Peres were conducted without informing the Liberal Party. Moda'i is seen by Labour as one of its hopes, since his aspirations to become the next foreign minister are almost certain to be frustrated by Deputy Premier David Levy's claims to the same portfolio.

In deep sorrow we announce the death of our beloved husband, father and grandfather

Dr. LEO SCHINDEL 571

The funeral cortege will leave today, Monday November 21, 1983 at 2 p.m. from the Sanhedria funeral parlour.

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Daniela Barnea and family
Oren Schindel
The family in Israel and abroad

Israel Police

Prof. BRUNO PARADISI

Born in Italy

is needed as witness in the Unit for Investigation of Nazi War Crimes, of the Israel Police, National Headquarters, the branch in Jaffa, 21 Sha'arit Israel Street, Tel. 03-835181, in an investigation against a collaborator with the Nazis in Italy. Anyone with information on the whereabouts of Prof. Paradisi is requested to contact the abovementioned unit or the nearest police station in his neighbourhood.

TOMORROW, Civil Defence Exercise in Tel Aviv Area

A Civil Defence (Haga) exercise will be held in the Tel Aviv area tomorrow, Tuesday, November 22 between 7 a.m. and 4 p.m. During the course of the exercise, there will be simulated firing and explosions, and the all clear signal will be sounded. In case of an actual alert, siren sounds will be on an ascending/descending scale.

HOME NEWS

Gov't promises cotton to keep Ata operating

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA — Fears that the troubled textile concern would close this week because of lack of raw materials ended yesterday after the Ministry of Trade promised to arrange further supplies of cotton. *The Jerusalem Post* learned.

A spokesman for Ata's management said ministry officials contacted the company in the afternoon and promised that the Cotton Marketing Board would make deliveries today.

The company had previously announced that its cotton stocks were sufficient to last only until this morning, and unless fresh supplies were delivered, factory operations would halt.

Management met representatives of the Ata works committee earlier in the day to tell them that sections without raw materials would be

closed and workers would be transferred to other jobs, including maintenance and cleaning.

News of the Ministry's intervention was later conveyed to the workers by Ata's general manager David Arbel.

The management spokesman said that provided further deliveries of cotton were made, the factory, which employs 2,600 persons in Haifa and the north, could continue operating. There was still no word, however, on a long-term solution to the company's financial crisis.

Works committee chairman Pinhas Groop said he was happy with the news of further cotton supplies. But he warned that the present stopgap measures could not continue for much longer.

"We need a long-term solution to the problems and not this kind of situation where we do not know from day to day whether the company will continue operating or will be closed," he said.

Histadrut executive to meet on December C-o-L advance

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV — An extraordinary meeting of the Histadrut's executive has been called for Thursday to authorize its central committee to pressure the manufacturers association to pay an advance in December on the cost-of-living increment due early next year.

This decision was taken yesterday by the central committee. Secretary-General Yeroham Meshel told the meeting that the allowance paid in November (on October wages) had already been wiped out by the 21.1 per cent hike at the index in October.

"The workers cannot wait until January for their next cost-of-living allowance, in view of constantly rising prices," he said. However, no date was set for the "organizational steps" to be called by the central committee after it receives the green light from the executive.

After a meeting last week, Manufacturers Association President Eli Hurvitz said that no deci-

sion, either positive or negative, would be taken until all relevant data had been collected, studied and weighed as to its effects on industry. At the same meeting, Meshel said he expects a positive answer from Hurvitz by the end of this month.

Yesterday, Meshel said he wants the advance paid early in December, before "it loses its value." However, he did not designate the size of the allowance.

Meshel said he is sure the extraordinary meeting of the executive would give him authorization by a huge majority to take steps, especially since the public, and the media, had come out solidly in favour of an advance.

Israel Kassar, head of the Histadrut Trades Unions Department, said yesterday that if the advance is not forthcoming, labour unrest would be inevitable and the continuation of the present collective labour agreements would be in jeopardy. These agreements are due to expire in April 1984.

Histadrut, manufacturers plan to aid capital's jobless

By AARON SITTNER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The spectre of mass unemployment in Jerusalem will be challenged by a contingency plan being worked out by the Histadrut and the Jerusalem Manufacturers Association.

Leaders of the two organizations met on Friday to discuss initial steps to be taken in the event of large-scale unemployment hitting the capital, which today is the country's largest population centre.

Among the ideas discussed were establishment of re-training centres for laid-off workers, and a job availability clearing house operating among the city's employers.

Manufacturers Association president Avner Peretz said selected industries in the city are still short of staff. But he does not expect this situation to last, and predicted a slowdown in hiring.

He said existing wage agreements would be honoured by employers. But if a company faces a situation where its existence is threatened by economic conditions, "there will be no choice but to dismiss some of the workers."

The manager of one of the city's largest metal products companies told the meeting that Israel's voracious appetite for imported goods is one of the main reasons behind the danger of large-scale layoffs here.

Needy elderly to receive heating grants

By CHARLES HOFFMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

About 15,000 needy old people living in the coldest areas of the country are to receive IS2,000 a month during the winter months to cover part of their heating expenses.

The project, organized by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, will start distributing the heating grants on December 15 through local welfare bureaus or voluntary groups. The ministry had

originally sought IS150 million for the project but was allocated only IS90m. by the Treasury.

Ministry deputy director-general, Dr. Yitzhak Brick, said that eligibility would be limited to those elderly who receive a supplementary income grant to their basic pension from the National Insurance Institute, and who maintain their own household.

The project will cover Jerusalem, Mizpe Ramon, Safad, Nazareth and the Jerusalem Corridor.

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Pedestrians pick their way through tomatoes thrown on Tel Aviv's Carlebach street yesterday by disgruntled vegetable growers. (IPPA)

Unhappy tomato growers get the pip

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV — Hundreds of unhappy farmers dumped ripe tomatoes on Tel Aviv streets yesterday, making it difficult for pedestrians to keep their footing and causing serious traffic jams.

The vegetable growers, from the northern Negev region, were protesting against the low prices being paid to them for their tomatoes — their major product.

Their tomato dumping demonstration took place on

Carlebach street, opposite the entrance to the Vegetable Marketing and Production Board.

After meeting officials of the board, the farmers took their protest to the offices of the Histadrut-affiliated Moshav Movement.

Mordechai Mizrahi, chairman of the committee of Moshav Ohad, said that in March the farmers had signed an agreement with the government guaranteeing a minimum price of IS10 per kilo of tomatoes. That minimum price is

not worth today what it was in March, said Mizrahi.

The minimum price was arranged to encourage farmers to neither over- nor under-produce, he said.

The warm weather this year and the fact that some farmers had exceeded their quotas and smuggled tomatoes onto the market had caused a glut in tomatoes, he said. Tomato prices had thus fallen to the IS10 minimum agreed, and this price was simply too low, said Mizrahi.

Dovish group to discuss effects of occupation

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Former MK Arie Eliav said yesterday that about half of the public and 40 per cent of MKs "in their hearts" support the principles that the Palestinian issue is central to reaching a Middle East peace, that all West Bank settlement should immediately cease and that a compromise should be reached with the Arabs by re-dividing Eretz Yisrael.

Eliav spoke at a press conference organized by the International Centre for Peace in the Middle East. He is chairman of the centre's board of trustees. The group, established a year ago, is holding a public symposium in Jerusalem's Beit Agron tonight on "The Effect of Occupation on the Soul of the Jewish People."

Eliav said that 30 MKs — from Shinui, the Alignment and the National Religious Party — have

openly signed a declaration supporting the three mentioned principles, but he believes there are more "closet doves" in the Knesset — even in the Likud — who support them.

Some 40 guests from abroad, including well-known doves like Arthur Herzberg, Philip Klutznick, Seymour Martin Lipset and Jewish organizational leaders from Switzerland, Belgium, Italy and France, have arrived to attend the centre's annual board meeting.

The centre, which is supported by individual and institutional contributions mostly abroad, disseminates information material on behalf of the "peace camp." It also has a council of "several hundred" Jewish and Arab teachers in the Israeli educational system, preparing materials for youth.

The centre also sends hundreds of copies of articles that appear in the Israeli and world press to Diaspora Jews every month, and hopes to in-

crease the mailing list to tens of thousands.

Labour MK Aharon Harel, who appeared at the press conference along with MK Shulamit Aloni, said that those active in the centre are much more representative of the views of the late David Ben-Gurion than is the B-G circle of the Labour Party, in that "we are willing to give up parts of Eretz Yisrael for peace, and that, as a chosen people, we respect our neighbours and are unwilling to be a conquering nation."

The symposium, at 8 p.m., will be opened by Prof. Galia Golan of Peace Now and chaired by MK Abba Eban. Among those who could not attend but who send greetings are philosopher Isaiah Berlin and British Chief Rabbi Manuel Jakobovitz. The foreign guests will meet Alignment leaders and West Bank Arabs. All MKs have been invited to a short seminar in the Knesset tomorrow morning on new trends in the American Jewish community.

Falwell: Support for Israel essential for U.S. politicians

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Within five years it will be impossible for an official to be elected to public office in the U.S. if he doesn't support Israel, Jerry Falwell, leader of the Moral Majority, told a press conference in Jerusalem yesterday.

According to Falwell "Israel's stock is going up in conservative Christian circles" in the U.S. One of the foundations of the Moral Majority, which is this week holding its fifth national convention in Jerusalem, is support of the State of Israel.

The group, which Falwell says has 6.5 million supporters, is meeting outside the U.S. for the first time. Along with supporting

Israel, the group opposes abortion, favours the traditional family, backs a strong defence of the U.S. and opposes drugs and pornography.

Although he is a strong backer of President Ronald Reagan, Falwell feels that any pressure by the American president on Israel to make concessions in the West Bank is a "mistake." He feels that Christians in the U.S. and elsewhere should be grateful to Israel for "keeping the 30,000 Christians being held hostage in Deir al-Kamar from being massacred."

He also decried the "double standard" imposed upon Israel by the media of the world. "If they (the Christians of Deir al-Kamar) were all killed, I doubt whether it would make the front page of *The New York Times*," he said.

BAD LUCK. — A 29-year-old

Rishon LeZion resident who tried to sell photographic equipment stolen from a store in Rishon to a branch of the same chain in Tel Aviv was arrested after the Tel Aviv shopkeeper realized the origins of the stolen goods.

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Hammer has 'second thoughts' about IS700 education levy

By SUSAN BELLOS
Post Education Correspondent

It is impossible to cut IS1 billion from the Education Ministry's budget without cutting class teaching hours, Education Ministry Director-General Eliezer Shmueli told *The Jerusalem Post* last night. He was reacting to Education Minister Zevulun Hammer's "second thoughts" about the proposed IS700 a month education levy to be collected from parents of schoolchildren.

Hammer now wants to re-examine the possibility of trimming an extra IS1b. from the education budget, instead of the levy. The ministry's directorate will meet this morning to investigate ways and means of doing this.

According to ministry sources, Hammer is concerned by the unpopularity of the proposed levy, especially as it is an index-linked payment. Ora Namir MK, chairwoman of the Knesset Education Committee, strongly criticized the levy

again yesterday and said "it goes against the law of free compulsory education." If the ministry needed to raise more revenue, she said, it should cancel free secondary school education instead. The National Parents Association is also strongly opposed to the proposed levy.

Another major problem with the proposed school levy is that nobody is keen to collect it. The ministry, as Shmueli said last week, doesn't want to be a "tax-collection agency," and neither the National Insurance Institute nor the Income Tax Authority have expressed any readiness to collect the levy. The only other alternative is to pay for a private firm to collect the money, which would be an extra expense.

Shmueli pointed out that the ministry budget had been cut to the bone this year, with the reduction of substitute teachers and with pupils taking over school cleaning after eighth grade. There isn't much more to cut, he told *The Post*, "unless it's class teaching hours which I am determined not to reduce."

First North Sea oil shipment may turn out to be the last

By CHARLES HOFFMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

As Israel awaits the arrival this week of its first shipment of North Sea oil, foreign oil industry sources have raised the possibility that the oil deal with Norway may be a one-time affair.

A tanker with the first of four 120,000-ton shipments of Norwegian oil is due this week, according to the Energy Ministry. A contract was signed in September with the Norwegian state oil company to supply Israel with 500,000 tons of oil at \$30 a barrel during the coming year.

The American weekly, *Oil and Gas Journal*, reports in its latest issue that the deal with Israel was made possible by an "unexpected surplus" this year of 11.25 million

barrels from several North Sea fields. Quoting sources in Oslo, the journal says that the Norwegian state oil company had decided to sell 7.5 million barrels to the U.S., and had 3.75 million tons left, "when along came the Israelis."

The Energy Ministry said that the deal was the result of four years of intense efforts to acquire North Sea oil, and that it had sought to buy more than the Norwegians were able to provide. The journal says that Norway does not expect to have a surplus for the next two years.

The Norwegian oil will provide about 7 per cent of the country's needs this year, with the rest coming from Mexico (40 per cent), Egypt (25 per cent) and the spot market (28 per cent).

Government inspectors catch taxi drivers cheating tourists

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

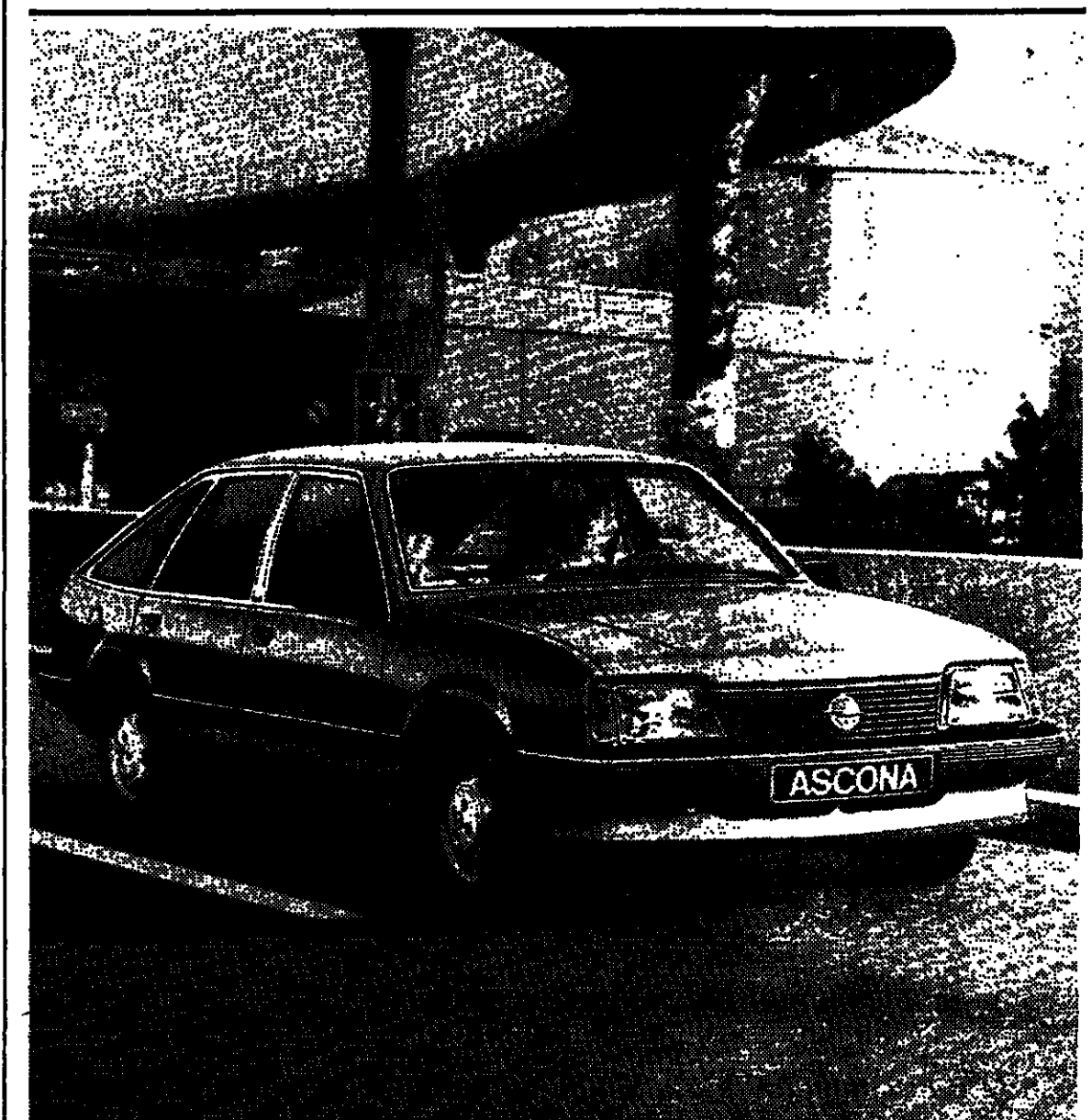
TEL AVIV — A ring of taxi drivers posing as tourist guides were caught here last week by inspectors from the Tourism and Transport Ministries. Other taxi drivers were caught overcharging passengers they thought were tourists, charging them in dollars and issuing inaccurate receipts in shekels.

After an increasing number of complaints about exorbitant fares and demands to be paid in dollars, Tourism and Transport Ministry inspectors posed as tourists and took

20 taxi trips in Tel Aviv, Herzliya and Ben-Gurion Airport. In 15 of the trips, the taxi drivers were caught violating the law.

It is suspected that at least in one case a Tel Aviv hotel cooperated with the taxi drivers and sent tourists on "guided tours" with the drivers who were not licensed to act as guides.

All the offending drivers will be summoned to account for their actions, while those who gave false receipts will be handed over to the tax authorities.



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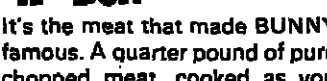
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WORLD NEWS

100,000 killed in Central America since 1978

MEXICO CITY (Reuters). — At least 100,000 Central Americans have been killed in civil wars and political violence in the past five years, mostly in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, and no end to the bloodshed is in sight.

On average, one person died violently every 27 minutes in countries once known as the "Banana Republics" of Central America.

According to Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge, along with 100,000 deaths since 1978, about one million people became refugees in their own countries.

In El Salvador, an estimated 46,000 people have been killed since the country's deep-rooted social, economic and political problems flared into civil war in autumn 1979.

Guatemala's exiled human rights

organization says more than 15,000 Guatemalans were killed or disappeared in a 10-month period between March 1982 and January 1983. Since a military coup in August, the death toll has been rising.

In Nicaragua, some 40,000 people died in a civil war that ended with the overthrow of right-wing dictator Anastasio Somoza in July 1979. Since then, those defeated in the fighting have launched a U.S.-backed campaign to oust the left-wing victors.

International human rights organizations say civilians have borne the brunt of the fighting in Central America, many being killed with a brutality shocking even by the brutal standards of civil strife.

"The killing in Central America is cost-efficient," said an international

relief worker recently. "Lots of death for every dollar spent on arms."

Although Central America is one of the world's poorest regions, it has turned into a fast-growing market for weapons. Colombian President Belisario Betancur estimated recently that a million dollars worth of arms are being pumped into the region every day.

Most supplies to date have been light weapons like assault rifles, machine-guns and mortars, but the region now appears to be on the verge of a new race for heavier instruments of death.

Both Nicaragua, and neighbouring Honduras, the operational base for Nicaraguan insurgents, are trying to acquire modern war planes to beef up their air forces.

SPD junks its missile policy; unlikely to affect Bonn vote

COLOGNE (Reuters). — West German's opposition Social Democratic Party (SPD), in a traumatic about-face, has officially renounced the NATO nuclear strategy for Europe which it adopted while in office.

At a special congress Saturday, only 14 of about 420 delegates voted against a resolution rejecting deployment of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles here this year. But the vote is unlikely to have any impact on a parliamentary debate on the issue opening in Bonn today.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition government has a comfortable 60-seat overall majority in the lower house, which should assure a vote in favour of the missiles on Tuesday, despite the combined opposition of the SPD and radical Greens.

It was an embarrassing day for the SPD, as former chancellors Helmut Schmidt and Willy Brandt took up opposite sides. Schmidt conceived the 1979 NATO pledge

to begin deploying 572 cruise and Pershing in Western Europe this year, if the Soviets refuse to scrap their medium-range SS-20 rockets. Party chairman Brandt won a large ovation after speaking against the missiles.

Soviet President Yuri Andropov has written to Kohl on the eve of the vote on the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles here, a Bonn spokesman said yesterday. The letter from Andropov, who has not been seen in public for months, was delivered to the chancellery Friday evening by Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Semjonov, the spokesman said.

The spokesman would not give details of the letter, but the Hamburg published conservative newspaper, *Bild am Sonntag*, said yesterday the letter warned Kohl that if West Germany goes through with the missile deployment, it must "take the consequences."

Holt's widow denies Aussie leader was spy

SYDNEY (Reuters). — The widow of former Australian prime minister Harold Holt, who disappeared in 1967, denied yesterday he had spied for China and said "poppycock" to a claim that he had gone to China in a submarine.



Dame Zara Bates said she did not know whether to laugh or cry over the claim in a book, *The Prime Minister Was A Spy*, to be published this week.

Holt, who disappeared while swimming in the sea near Melbourne, did not drown, said the book's author, former Reuters correspondent Anthony Grey.

He was picked up by two frogmen, taken to a waiting Chinese submarine and shipped back to China, said Grey who based the

book on information from a retired Australian naval officer.

Church-state relations in E. Germany

End of 'Luther year' could halt truce

LEIPZIG (AP). — The truce between church and state in Communist East Germany may come to an end in the wake of celebrations marking the 500th anniversary of Martin Luther's birth.

often through reports by the state-controlled media.

In previous years, church criticism of the government's mandatory draft and other policies angered party leaders, who saw the church as a source of dissent in East Germany's tightly controlled society.

Western observers predict the atheist Communist Party may once again clamp down on East German Christians after an anniversary year that fostered eased state controls over the country's often troublesome Protestant Church.

Ceremonies honouring Luther, the German monk who changed the course of Western Christianity, ended earlier this month when church leaders from around the world gathered here to discuss the legacy left by Luther. Throughout the past year's festivities honouring the father of the Protestant Reformation, long-strained relations between church and state visibly improved.

Church leaders were allowed to stage rallies, invite foreign guests and speak out for Christian principles,

Martin Luther.

South African on trial for giving UK secrets to Soviets

LONDON (AP). — A South African naval commander, charged with spying for the Soviets, betrayed "the most sensitive defence secrets" of the past 20 years, including information on Britain's Falklands naval task force and possibly its Polaris missile programme, *Mail on Sunday* reported.

The newspaper reported that Gerhard had given Soviet agents the names of more than 100 men who worked on Britain's Polaris nuclear missile programme who were "disenchanted with the Royal Navy, short of money — or both."

"M15 is now faced with the frightening possibility that some of them were approached by the Russians, and that there are undiscovered agents in the Polaris programme," the *Mail* said.

The Defence Ministry called the report "speculation."

TRADITIONAL THANKSGIVING BUFFET DINNER with all the trimmings.

A Thanksgiving feast to remember — come with the family, come with your friends, and celebrate in style. Great roast turkey and roast beef; cranberry sauce (of course!) and all the fixins'; endless hors d'oeuvres and potage Washington to start, and assorted American-style desserts (including pumpkin pie and hot carrot cake with vanilla topping), sangria, coffee and tea to round out the meal. Everything Glatt Kosher; decorated in a traditional atmosphere.

The Laromme Thanksgiving Dinner at the Yehuda Bistrô, Laromme Hotel, Liberty Bell Park, Jerusalem. Thursday, November 24 6.30-11.00 p.m. For reservations, call 02-663161 ext. 4292, and ask for Marilyn.

AROUND THE WORLD

Record U.S. arms budget approved despite CIA claim

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — Congress has approved a record defence budget despite a Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) report that appears to undercut President Ronald Reagan's warnings of an unprecedented military buildup by the Kremlin.

The \$249.8 billion budget, passed Saturday, gave Reagan almost everything he asked for in new weapons. It coincided with a CIA report saying Soviet military spending had grown more slowly in the last seven years than in the previous decade.

According to published reports, the Pentagon's Defence Intelligence Agency disputes the CIA figures and says there has been no slowdown in total Soviet defence spending in the 1970s.

Iraq says it repulsed new Iranian offensive

NICOSIA (AP). — Iraq repulsed a new Iranian offensive in the Kurdish mountains near the town of Penjwin in northeast Iraq, Baghdad Radio reported yesterday. There was no immediate comment from the Iranian side to the Iraqi claim.

Thirty die in Thai toy factory collapse

BANGKOK (AP). — Rescue workers yesterday continued to search the rubble of a doll factory that collapsed on Saturday, killing at least 30 people and injuring scores of others, police said.

Police said the collapse was apparently caused by the weight of a fourth floor that was being added to the Kongsat Asia factory.

Shots fired at U.S. bus

PHOENIX (AP). — A bus belonging to the Greyhound bus lines was hit by two gunshots as it left New Orleans on Saturday night, puncturing a tire and forcing passengers to change buses, officials said. Incidents have occurred in other cities.

The violence comes during a strike of 11,500 Greyhound workers called on November 2 to resist a company proposal that the company would cut wages by 9.3 per cent, 80 per cent of the workers said. The cut was actually closer to 30 per cent.

Rival students battle at Karachi University

KARACHI (AP). — Rival student groups hurled grenades and fired pistols and automatic rifles at each other at the campus of Karachi University Saturday night, but no casualties were reported, university sources said.

The sources said more than 250 rounds were fired in the gunbattle between members of the Sind Student Federation and the Punjab Students Federation as the warring youths positioned themselves in different blocks of a dormitory.

Cuba buys full page in 'Times' to blast U.S.

NEW YORK (AP). — The Cuban government bought a page of advertising space in yesterday's editions of *The New York Times* to publish the complete text of a speech given last week by Fidel Castro that denounced the U.S. invasion of Grenada.

"It is a simple element of transmitting this to the North American press," a Cuban official in the Czechoslovak section of the Washington told the *Times*.

Sports

History made

Post Sports Staff
Maccabi Rishon LeZion have carved a niche for themselves in Israel's sporting history by becoming the country's first basketball team to qualify for the quarter-finals of the European Cup-Winners' Cup. They did this by beating Malmo of Sweden 23-19, after losing the first leg 25-26.

Kareem's climb

PORTLAND, Oregon (AP). — Kareem Abdul-Jabbar became the second player in National Basketball Association history to score 30,000 points as he led the Los Angeles Lakers to a 117-110 victory over the Portland Trail Blazers on Saturday.

Abdul-Jabbar, in his 15th season, needed 13 points in the game to join Wilt Chamberlain as the only NBA players to reach the 30,000-point plateau. Chamberlain scored 31,419 in 14 NBA seasons.

The 7-foot-2 (214 cm.) Los Angeles centre scored 11 points in the first quarter but didn't get the next two until he sank a pair of free throws with 5:07 remaining in the third quarter. He scored seven more points before the end of the game.

The game was stopped after Abdul-Jabbar's free throw and Los Angeles general manager Jerry West, himself sixth on the all-time scoring list, presented him with the game ball.

The Los Angeles centre held the ball in one hand over his head as the capacity Memorial Coliseum crowd of 12,666 gave him a lengthy standing ovation.

In other NBA action it was Denver Nuggets 133, Milwaukee Bucks 126; Utah Jazz 113; Philadelphia 76ers 92, Boston Celtics 91; Atlanta Hawks 104, Seattle SuperSonics 92; Houston Rockets 125, Golden State Warriors 105; Dallas Mavericks 116, Phoenix Suns 97; Chicago Bulls 110, Indiana Pacers 105; San Antonio Spurs 109, New Jersey Nets 100.

German triumph

Post Sports Staff
West Germany made sure of qualifying for next year's European Championships by narrowly defeating Albania 2-1 yesterday in Saarbrücken, thereby ousting Northern Ireland.

Easy cruise

ANTWERP (Reuters). — John McEnroe cruised into the final of the \$380,000 European Tournament of Tennis Champions with a clinical 6-1, 6-2 demolition of Spanish number one Jose Higueras. Higueras, who surprisingly eliminated Jimmy Connors after a marathon tussle, held only three service games in the 64-minute match. McEnroe faces Gene Mayer in the final.

In Tokyo, Martina Navratilova, leaving no doubt as to who is queen of tennis, yesterday outclassed top seed Chris Evert Lloyd 6-2, 6-2 to capture the \$200,000 Lion Ladies Cup Tennis Tournament.

In Brisbane, American Pat Shriver won the Brisbane Women's Tennis Classic title for the second time in three years yesterday when she scored an emphatic 6-4, 7-6 victory over holder Wendy Turnbull of Australia.

Fighting back

SYDNEY (AP). — Pakistan opener Mubeen Nazir and Mohsin Khan seized their moments for next week's second Test against Australia with a lightning century partnership against New South Wales at the Sydney cricket ground here Sunday.

Mubeen and Mohsin pulled the tourists back from the brink of another crushing defeat with a second innings opening stand of 115 after Pakistan were left 297 runs in arrears on the first innings. In the first innings, Asif Ali and Mubeen Nazir put on 63 for the last wicket. Scores: NSW 491 for 8 decd, Pakistan 194 and 158 for none.

In Kathapur, India, West Indies paceman captured his quick victory, four of them shortly before the end of the second day's play, to end India's West Zone reeling at 145 for six wickets in a three-day cricket match here. Earlier, the visitors declared their first innings closed at the score of 417 for nine.

The World Executive of Herut-Hatzohar Expresses its Appreciation of the Devotion and Efforts of Mr. Raphael Kotlowitz in the Furtherance of Aliyah During the 5½ Years of his Office as Head of the Immigration and Absorption Department of the World Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency.

The World Executive categorically rejects the smear campaign conducted against Mr. Kotlowitz personally and notes with satisfaction that over 110,000 immigrants arrived in Israel during the period since he assumed office.

The World Executive draws attention to the break-through in regard to Western Aliyah which reached new dimensions, and underlines the contribution made by Mr. Kotlowitz to the rescue of Iranian Jews, most of whom are now living in Israel.

The Executive has taken note of the undertaking made by Mr. A. Dulzin, Chairman of the Executives of the World Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency, and of Mr. J. Hoffberger, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Jewish Agency, that a representative of Herut-Hatzohar will be elected as Head of the Immigration and Absorption Department at the forthcoming session of

the Board of Governors due to be held in February 1984.

The World Executive of Herut-Hatzohar strongly protests against EXTERNAL PRESSURES AND DICTATION WHICH UNDERMINE THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE ZIONIST ORGANIZATION, and will intensify its fight against them. The struggle in which Herut-Hatzohar is presently engaged is not a personal matter but a question of principle aimed to safeguard the DEMOCRATIC CHARACTER AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE ZIONIST ORGANIZATION AND ITS CONSTITUENT BODIES.

The World Executive has accordingly directed its representatives on the Zionist Executive and on the Presidium of the Zionist General Council to take all steps TO BRING ABOUT A CHANGE IN THE EXISTING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE WORLD ZIONIST ORGANIZATION AND THE JEWISH AGENCY.

(Communicated)

Major N
Arafat Struggle
To Hang On
in Tripoli



Great Divide

Washington-Moscow Chill Is Causing New Global Jitters

By HEDRICK SMITH

LOOKING back 50 years to when President Franklin D. Roosevelt opened diplomatic relations with Stalin's Russia, George F. Kennan recalled last week that the two nations "rubbed each other painfully in many ways." Their ideological competition then was "far more intense than today," he said, and political tensions were "no smaller." But he added the sweeping verdict that the problems half a century ago were modest beside today's nuclear anxieties. "What we did not anticipate was anything resembling military conflict between our two countries," the renowned scholar and diplomat said. "It is weapons we now talk about, weapons we read about, weapons we negotiate about. Behind this endless debate about weaponry the real political issues between the two countries faded into obscurity." Trapped in the nuclear competition, he said, the superpowers "are simply writhing helplessly at immense danger to themselves and to the world around them."

Whether or not this assessment overstates the dangers, it captures the chronic worry in the West about the dangerous drift and icy distrust in superpower relations. Imbedded in the public mood is a strain of dark pessimism and dismay that the logic of events may be dragging the world toward unspeakable disaster.

The immediate targets of concern last week were the American nuclear-tipped cruise missiles in Britain. They were greeted by howls of protest in the House of Commons and by angry demonstrators outside the air base at Greenham Common where they were unloaded. The drama may be re-enacted in Italy when the cruise arrives there and in West Germany when deployment of Pershing 2 missiles is to begin next month. For all the furor, Britain's Conservative Government had won Parliamentary approval of the deployment this month; the Italian Chamber of Deputies followed suit last week. The climactic test comes tomorrow in the Bundestag in Bonn, where Chancellor Helmut Kohl is determined to proceed despite mounting opposition from the Social Democrats.

'Campaign of Fear'

The Pershings have generated the sharpest controversy. Moscow contends their nine-minute flight time to Soviet soil will shorten the fuse of nuclear war and may force a counterstrategy of launching Russian missiles on warning of attack. But some American experts believe the cruise, once let loose, may be an even more dangerous genie. It is small, highly mobile, easily hidden and thus virtually immune to arms control. Proliferation of cruise missiles could spur a new arms spiral like the one touched off by multiple-warhead intercontinental missiles in the 1970's, a decade ridden by controversy over which side led in the arms race. (The Central Intelligence Agency last week scaled down its estimate of Soviet military spending in the late 70's. It said the Russian defense budget had risen by 2 percent a year since 1976 — half the growth rate of the previous decade, although still outstripping comparable Pentagon budgets.)

In what the Reagan Administration called a "campaign of fear" aimed at getting the West to postpone deployment, the Russians have threatened to walk out of the intermediate-range arms talks when the American missiles are in place. Last week, Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri F. Ustinov threatened that screw with a strident attack on the West, warning that Washington would feel the consequences of deployment. Both sides floated new proposals at Geneva aimed more at looking flexible, it seemed, than at striking a deal. The Reagan Administra-

tion proposed a ceiling of 420 missile warheads, down from the planned American level of 572. Moscow hinted at a cut in its triple-headed SS-20 missiles aimed at Europe from 243 to 120 (with 117 more for Asia), but leaving the United States at zero. The White House dismissed this as unfair.

A breakdown in the arms talks seemed all but inevitable. And elsewhere, the two nuclear giants were jabbing at each other through proxies in Central America and Lebanon. The Kremlin, which has long favored acceptance of spheres of influence in a superpower's home region, has kept its forces away from El Salvador and Nicaragua. But in volatile Lebanon, each side has troops at the fringes of a power vacuum reminiscent of the Balkan tinderbox that produced World War I. Some 7,000 Soviet advisers manning missile sites in Syria are only about 60 miles from 1,800 American marines in Beirut.

At another level of unpleasantness, Congress last week extended Presidential powers to restrict exports for security reasons to Feb. 29. The United States also revised its list of places Russian diplomats and journalists may not visit — about 20 percent of the country — reciprocating for Soviet travel restrictions.

A troubling new factor is the uncertainty caused by the three-month absence of Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader. American experts believe he is seriously ill and thus politically handicapped. The Reagan Administration anticipates a Soviet standpat hard line because, as a high American official said, "There's nobody at home over there to make a deal with." As Kremlin maneuvering for succession begins, others add, candidates are likely to bid for favor by holding to a tough line.

Adding to the White House menu of worries is the political shock expected tonight from ABC's television movie "The Day After," exploring the thermonuclear nightmare. Richard B. Wirthlin, President Reagan's pollster, predicted "a very strong impact."

American Wariness

The escalation of tensions and public anxiety were predictable, however. The struggle over missile deployment was set into motion by NATO's decision four years ago to match Moscow's buildup of SS-20 missiles with American missiles unless the Russians accepted parity of nuclear missile forces in Europe. But the current chill acquired its ominous edge from the cold distance and reciprocal mistrust between Moscow and Washington in the Reagan-Andropov era. After fencing for two years, the two sides began a diplomatic effort last summer to bridge the gulf. That effort crashed along with the South Korean airliner shot down by Soviet fighters in August. The incident left behind a residue of new American apprehension about Soviet intentions and Russian doubts about the prospects of striking any agreements with a President who sees Moscow as "the focus of evil in the modern world."

The dangers, however, should not be overstated. They do not compare with the nuclear showdown over Cuba in 1962 or earlier confrontations over Berlin. For all of today's tensions, the new Soviet-American five-year grain agreement stands. Washington has lifted some sanctions against Poland and has allowed a few commercial deals. Each capital carefully avoids challenging the other militarily. "We're not close to war," said Richard Burt, the Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs. "Even if the Soviets walk out of the arms talks, they'll be back after awhile." Perhaps. The implication is that each side has an interest in not letting current tensions get out of control, for the risk of miscalculation is high at a time when the margin of restraint is extremely thin.

Major News

In Summary

Arafat Struggles To Hang On In Tripoli

Reconciliation may be the avowed goal of its leaders, but it was mayhem that prevailed throughout Lebanon last week.

In the north, Palestinian rebel forces tried to finish off chairman Yasir Arafat and the few thousand troops of the Palestine Liberation Organization still loyal to him. The rebels, with the apparent backing of Syria and Libya, drove most of the Arafat forces out of the Beddawi refugee camp and into the port city of Tripoli. Arafat loyalists counterattacked and yesterday shells were falling in every part of the city. The Government said 1,000 people had been killed in the past two weeks. Mr. Arafat said he had no immediate plans to flee.

Near Baalbek in the Bekaa, French jets struck at pro-Iranian Shiite militiamen suspected of involvement in recent truck-bomb attacks on United States, French and Israeli forces. The French attack, which reportedly caused heavy casualties, was described in Paris as pre-emptive action "to prevent fresh terrorist action" against the French peacekeeping contingent. The day before, Israel carried out its second bombing raid on the same Shiite forces. In Washington, officials expressed satisfaction with the attack

and said the time had come for the United States to make a "judgment call" on whether it would also retaliate. At the time of the Oct. 23 truck-bombing that killed 239 American servicemen, President Reagan vowed punishment for the attackers without being sure who they were.

Yesterday, Maj. Gen. Mustafa Tlas, Syria's Defense Minister, was quoted in an interview in a pro-Libyan magazine in Beirut as saying that, if attacked, his forces were prepared to launch suicide missions against United States warships and also had missiles that could hit anywhere in Israel.

In Beirut, unidentified gunmen fired grenades against French positions; bombs also hit three neighborhoods in the Christian-dominated western sector of the capital. Five Israeli soldiers were wounded by a bomb near Sidon in the south.

Turkish Cypriots Make the Break

Nine years ago, backed by Turkish troops who had just seized the northern third of Cyprus, Rauf Denktaş threatened to set up an independent Turkish Cypriot state if the Greek majority on the island did not accept a more equitable political arrangement. Last week, with the situation essentially unchanged from 1974, the Turkish Cypriot leader made good his threat.

Mr. Denktaş's declaration of in-



An injured boy being carried by a fighter in Tripoli, Lebanon, during heavy shelling by Palestinian rebels last week.

dependence concerned about 150,000 people occupying little more than 1,300 square miles and without many friends to help them out of their poverty. But the move set off minor tremors in the world. Turkey was once again at odds with Greece, its nominal NATO partner. Athens threatened to end all discussions

with Turkey unless it withdrew its recognition of the new state. Britain, the former colonial power and a guarantor of Cyprus independence, condemned the move, as did the United States. President Reagan sent his new Middle East envoy, Donald Rumsfeld, to confer with the Turks and prepared to receive Presi-

dent Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus tomorrow. At the United Nations, which has maintained a peacekeeping force on the island since 1964, the Security Council denounced the move as illegal and called on Turkish Cypriots to withdraw it.

A Turkish Cypriot spokesman said the independence move was a way of "attracting world attention" to longstanding Turkish demands for the division of the island into two loosely federated and autonomous states. But the Greek community, which accounts for more than 75 percent of the 650,000 Cypriots and has always dominated the island's economy, has rejected the proposal because it would destroy the unitary state organized after Cyprus got its independence in 1960 and since dominated by the Greeks.

The overthrow in July 1974 of the Government of President Makarios by Greek Cypriot extremists, and subsequent attempts to unite Cyprus with Greece, provoked Turkey into invading the island.

'Baby Jane' File Is Kept Closed

A Federal judge told the Government last week to mind its own business in the case of Baby Jane Doe. Judge Leonard D. Wexler of District Court denied the Justice Department's request for complete medical records of the infant, born Oct. 11 on Long Island with severe birth defects. Federal officials had said they wanted to know if her rights as a handicapped person had been denied when her parents rejected life-prolonging surgery.

Judge Wexler said he found no evidence of discrimination. The parents' decision, he said, "was a reasonable one based on due considera-

tion of the medical options available and on a genuine concern for the best interests of the child." But the judge also held out the possibility that, in other cases with different facts, the Federal Government might sue successfully to obtain medical records. The Government had never before gone to court for medical records. The parents' lawyers had argued that release of the records would violate their right to privacy, as well as the doctor-patient relationship.

Baby Jane might live for two years without surgery; with it, she could live to be 20, but would be paralyzed, severely retarded, bedridden and have no awareness of her environment. After the New York State Court of Appeals ruled last month that the parents had the right to decide their child's treatment, the Justice Department intervened.

An attorney for the parents said they hoped the decision would end what they regarded as the Reagan Administration's intrusion into a private tragedy. Yesterday, however, the Justice Department said it would appeal the ruling.

Congress goes away, deficit stays

The World



Fred C. Ikle

U.S. Condemns 'Violent Right' in El Salvador

Departing from longstanding Administration policy of muzzling criticism of selected right-wing governments, Fred C. Ikle, a senior Pentagon official, said last week that "the death squads of the violent right" must be defeated along with leftist guerrillas in El Salvador.

The squads are blamed for many of the 35,000 civilian murders in four years of civil war. "We've had it with these guys," another senior official said. "If they don't clean up this time, we're going to do something." Sanctions, he added, could include a fiscal and immigration crackdown on wealthy Salvadoran exiles in Miami who are suspected of financing and directing death squads.

"Violent extremists on both sides," Mr. Ikle said in a speech in Dallas, "are in practice working together" against the democratic center. A few days before, during a visit to San Salvador, he made the same point to Salvadoran officials and army commanders. Last week, Government troops in three small northern towns were accused of having rounded up and killed more than 100 civilians, including women and children. American and British reporters who went to the area last week were given a list of 117 dead. They counted 20 skeletons in a house said to have been the site of a massacre. An army statement said the victims were all "subversives."

Congress has threatened to cut off United States aid if Salvadoran authorities cannot curb terrorism involving the military. Critics in Congress have also threatened to block support for anti-Sandinista rebels operating in Nicaragua and neighboring countries. Last week, however, Congress approved \$24 million to continue the aid at present levels until June. The Nicaraguans are concerned about the threat. But Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth W. Dam assured the Organization of American States that the invasion of Grenada was not a precedent for an attack on Nicaragua. There is "no situation factually comparable to that of Grenada in mid-October," he said, "in which foreigners are threatened by a generalized condition of anarchy and violence or are in grave danger of becoming hostages."

The O.A.S. endorsed regional peace efforts by Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama — the Contadora group — calling on all countries "to abstain from any act that may heighten tension [or] hamper the negotiation efforts." Nicaragua and its neighbors agreed to pursue their talks with the Contadora countries next month in Panama.

Marcos Attacks Businessmen

There's nothing like a list of political demands to fray the nerves of supreme authority. "I have reached the end of my patience," Philippine President Ferdinand E. Marcos declared last week after a business group called for elections and related measures to calm the crisis set off by the Aug. 21 murder of opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr. Mr. Marcos, contending that "economic saboteurs" were costing the Government tens of millions of dollars of revenue, brought criminal charges against 33 leading members of the organization, the Filipino Business Conference.

The defendants included a vice president of the opposition United Nationalist Democratic Organization, six company presidents and other employees of textile and garment companies. Charges included import fraud and hiding American dollars abroad by such practices as labeling expensive polyester fabrics

as rayon. If convicted, they could be sentenced to 12 to 20 years in prison.

But despite Mr. Marcos's impatience with the idea, 30 leading business, professional and labor organizations appealed to him to re-establish the office of presidential successor, in case the 66-year-old leader should resign for health or other reasons. Members of his New Society Movement Party reached a consensus on a similar appeal. "Who that individual is is something else," said Emmanuel Pelaez, a member of the National Assembly and former Vice President. He said a party caucus would try to agree on a candidate this week. At present, interim control would pass to a 15-member executive committee that includes the President's wife, Imelda, and leaders of the armed forces. Meanwhile, the official inquiry into the Aquino killing heard contradictory testimony last week as to whether military officials knew where his plane would stop as he returned after exile in the United States.

The Military Take Its Lumps

Argentina's military last week suffered the delayed effects of past mistakes. The ruling junta, with only a month left before it hands power over to civilians, decided to court-martial former President Leopoldo Galtieri and two colleagues for the disastrous invasion of the Falkland Islands in April of last year. The Supreme Council of the Armed Forces will try General Galtieri, Adm. Jorge Anaya, the former navy commander, and Brig. Gen. Basilio Lami Dozo, who headed the air force, for "possible responsibilities of a nature punishable under military law."

The impending end of military rule also appears to have emboldened downtrodden civilian authorities. The highest officer yet to be called to account for atrocities was indicted last week for "illicit association" with a right-wing terrorist group.

Retired Gen. Otto Paladino, once head of the State Intelligence Agency, was ordered held without bail by Federal Judge José Nicasio Dibur on a charge of working with the Argentine Anticommunist Alliance, or Triple A. The group is suspected of responsibility for many of the assassinations and disappearances of Argentines during a campaign against leftist terrorists in the 1970's.

The military has sought to protect itself against future prosecution, particularly for the disappearance of some 6,000 people, by decreeing an amnesty. But President-elect Raúl Alfonsín, who is to take office next month, has vowed to annul it and many judges have declared it unconstitutional. The amnesty is supposed to apply to actions carried out by military personnel in the line of duty — not General Paladino's case, according to Judge Dibur, who is himself a military appointee.

The regime was able to announce one accomplishment, the development of technology to make enriched uranium, which can be used for nuclear explosives. Argentina is not a signatory of any nonproliferation treaty. Adm. Carlos Castro Madero, head of the National Atomic Energy Commission, said the new atomic capacity would serve peaceful purposes only.

Silencing Priests in Poland

Solidarity banners hang on altars in some Polish Roman Catholic Churches. Partisans of the outlawed union defy the Government by chanting support for Lech Walesa, the union's founder, at religious rallies and marches. Last week, the Government was hitting back. In a letter to the Polish Primate, Józef Cardinal Glemp, the authorities ordered him to silence some 60 "antisocialist" priests; otherwise, he was warned, they may face arrest.

Unfazed, the church hierarchy criticized Government plans to raise food prices at the beginning of 1984. The planned increases of 10 to 20 percent on basic foods "do not solve the problem," 84 bishops said in a joint statement. The authorities, they suggested, should instead encourage "fruitful work" by ending political trials and releasing political prisoners. Police nevertheless announced they had arrested a Solidarity activist in the southern town of Wrocław — the first such arrest since the expiration on Oct. 31 of a Government amnesty offer for underground militants who surrender. Parliament is expected to revive the amnesty when it meets next week.

The underground Solidarity leader, Zbigniew Bujak, went further in his criticism of the price increases. He called for "resistance," contending the higher prices would "siphon as much money as possible" from workers' pockets to finance rising military budgets.

Henry Gliniger
and Milt Freudenheim

The Cruise Comes to Britain, Bonn Debates Pershing This Week

Germans on Both Sides Are Wary of Allies' Arms

By JAMES M. MARKHAM

TOMORROW, when the Bonn Parliament debates the deployment of American medium-range missiles in West Germany, the 70 percent of East Germany's population that watches West German television will be in a position to draw some uncomfortable parallels. The Soviet Union has promised to match the NATO action by placing its own new nuclear missiles in East Germany and Czechoslovakia. As with the deployment in the West, Moscow's announcements have spread anxiety and alarm.

Preoccupied by their concerns about Bonn's steadfastness, Washington and other North Atlantic Treaty Organization capitals have paid little attention to the attempts of Eastern European governments to insulate themselves from Soviet-American tensions. Most exposed is the East German Government, increasingly dependent on West German largess to keep an incipient consumer society well-stocked and docile. Erich Honecker, the Communist party chief, must soon decide whether to believe his own warnings about a postdeployment "ice age" between the two Germans, or to tacitly admit it was all a bluff.

Ordinary East Germans plainly fear the East-West missile confrontation. Among other things, they worry that they may lose some of the small freedoms the Honecker regime has allowed in recent years. An extraordinary letter from eight Protestant pastors, printed prominently in the party daily Neues Deutschland on Oct. 22, condemned NATO but also expressed "horror" at the coming Soviet missiles.

Elsewhere in the Warsaw Pact, Rude Pravo, the organ of the hard-line Czechoslovak Communist Party, last week acknowledged receiving many letters from readers, particularly young people, asking whether new Soviet missiles might not increase the chances of war. In Bulgaria, President Todor Zhivkov went out of his way to assure Greek journalists that the Balkans would remain a nuclear-free zone and that his country would not install new Soviet missiles. And Romania's maverick President, Nicolae Ceausescu, wrote to West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl sketching a proposal that would waive Moscow's central demand that French and British missiles be counted in an arms control agreement.

In East Germany, the solidity and grudging popular acceptance of the Honecker regime are bound up with intensified dialogue with West Germany. East Germans like to see Mr. Honecker receiving famous West German politicians — most recently, Petra Kelly of the countercultural Greens; they suspect the Soviet Union is edgy about Germans talking to Germans across the ideological divide. In East Berlin, as in West Germany, signs of independence from the presiding superpower go down well. Now 70 years old, Mr. Honecker has grown mellow, avuncular and, after 12 years in power, self-confident. He appears to have aspirations to be a father figure for his insecure, orphaned country.

The Limits of Repression

The cash-hungry East Germans seem condemned to ever closer economic ties to West Germany. Having virtually exhausted a \$496.8 million private West German bank loan granted last summer, they have already begun taking soundings for another infusion. The Kohl Government has dismissed a magazine report that Arthur A. Burns, the American Ambassador, has vetoed a second Bonn loan to the East Germans. But Mr. Kohl insists the East Germans still have to fulfill tacit conditions for the first loan, notably the elimination of foreign exchange requirements for elderly West German visitors. Nevertheless, the two Germans last week concluded a seven-year postal agreement that will make it easier to telephone and mail packages to friends and relatives

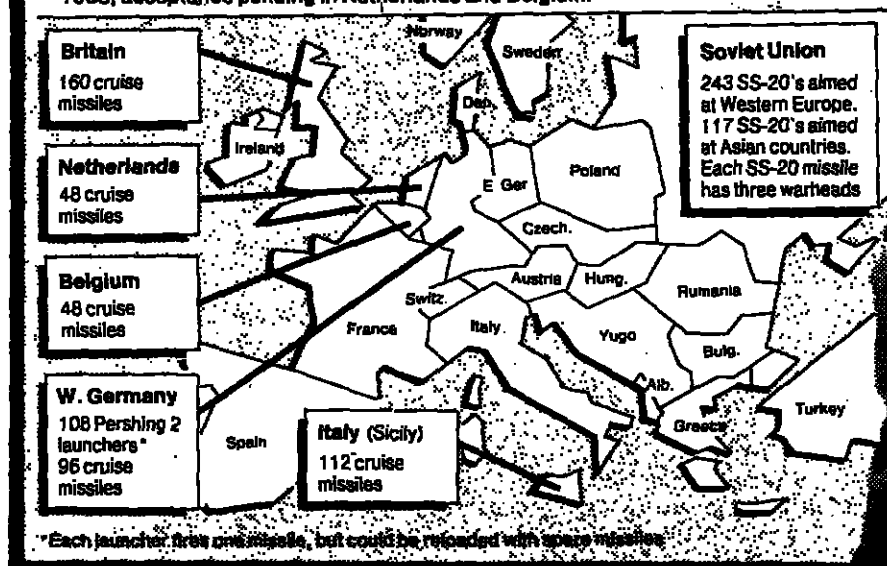
in East Germany. For this, East Berlin will collect \$77 million a year. The test of West German leverage will come when Mr. Honecker deals with the emboldened Protestant church and the tiny pacifist movement that seeks its protection. Last week, the synod of the Mecklenburg Evangelical Lutheran Church in East Germany denounced the deployment of new Soviet weapons as "thrusting us toward a nuclear catastrophe." Another synod, in Dessau, said regime efforts to justify Soviet missiles at factory gatherings and assemblies were "macabre and abominable."

With the missiles coming and the celebrations of Martin Luther's 500th anniversary now over, many East German clergymen suspect that hard-liners will press for a crackdown on dissent. A possible warning came last week from Prague, where 20 members of the Charter 77 civil rights group were threatened with 10 years in jail if they issued further challenges to Warsaw Pact rearmament. Any repression against the church would have immediate echoes in West Germany, however, and could jeopardize bank credits, which must be approved by the Government. A crackdown would also repudiate Mr. Honecker's policy of seeking an understanding with the church. Until lately, he seemed to calculate that the Protestants, with their Lutheran tradition of loyalty to the state, would never detonate the kind of political explosion that rocked Poland.

If Soviet behavior is any guide, Mr. Honecker may be uncertain about his next moves. Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Semenov has been buttonholing politicians in Bonn before tomorrow's Bundestag missile debate, reading from a tattered piece of paper. His message has been variously interpreted as a warning that a vote for the missiles would mean automatic cutoff of the Geneva talks, or that the discussions may continue for a while anyway. More instructive, perhaps, was the report from a just-returned West German trade delegation that Moscow was eager to do business — in rubles and Deutschmarks.

Nuclear missiles, East and West

Where U.S. cruise and Pershing 2 missiles would be deployed between now and late 1983; acceptance pending in Netherlands and Belgium.



London Leaders Play Down Rise In Missile Fears

By JON NORDHEIMER

FALLING back upon the national penchant for understatement, British officials are dismissing the outbreak of anti-Americanism here during the last few weeks as just a momentary rift in an otherwise sober and rock-steady relationship. The antagonism aroused by the combination of the Grenada invasion and the arrival of the first American cruise nuclear missiles hardly compares, they say, with the chill after the Suez invasion in 1956, when Foreign Office diplomats refused to talk to their opposite numbers in the State Department. And the "ban the bomb" movement of the same era attracted marchers in far greater numbers than the turnouts last week, when the first cruise shipments arrived at the Greenham Common air base. "What we have seen is a blip in the relationship between London and Washington, not a sea change," a senior British official said.

The politicians and the press, however, have been putting Anglo-American relations through a wrenching re-examination. Public opinion has been shaken. Suez may have been more painful and criticism of Washington more widespread during the Vietnam war, but those episodes were separated by many years. The present mood was born of a startling convergence of events. On the eve of the Oct. 22 demonstrations across Europe against deployment of the cruise and Pershing 2 medium-range missiles, a poll showed opposition to the weapons in Britain had fallen below 50 percent. But opinion quickly shifted, registering new and deep anxiety about American control of the weapons.

First came the murderous bomb attacks on American and French peacekeeping troops in Beirut. Britons were worried by talk of American

retaliation that they feared might touch off attacks on their own soldiers in Lebanon. Two days later, American forces invaded Grenada and it was disclosed that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had advised President Reagan in vain against the operation. The disclosure seemed to shake the country. If President Reagan could rebuff Mrs. Thatcher on a matter concerning the integrity of an independent Commonwealth nation, leftist opposition leaders asked, how could London be sure Washington would not launch missiles from Britain without its agreement? Soviet officials have threatened to retaliate with "a massive blow" if the new missiles are ever used.

Red Paint and Eggs

Mrs. Thatcher did not hide her displeasure over Grenada. When she said responsible powers were not entitled to march into an independent country simply because they might disagree with its policies, some Conservatives led the applause. Critics on both sides began asking what remained of the "special relationship" with Washington. Some Conservatives felt she should have given the Americans more support on Grenada, but most of them were as upset as she was by reports that Washington might sell arms to the newly elected Government in Argentina, which still hopes to end British control of the Falklands.

When Defense Minister Michael Heseltine advised Parliament of the arrival of the cruise missiles last week, opposition members howled. Neil Kinnock, the Labor Party leader, accused the Government of "increasing the risk for our country without contributing to the defense of the country." Mrs. Thatcher, speaking at the Lord Mayor's banquet, defended the deployment — to prevent a Soviet monopoly of medium-range missiles. She warned her listeners not to be "misled by the hurricane of propaganda blowing across

Europe from the East." The next day, left-wing protesters squirted red paint, threw eggs and heckled Mr. Heseltine, forcing him to cut short a speech at Manchester University. At Greenham Common, hundreds of women joined the anti-cruise vigil that has been maintained for 26 months. The women cried out and tied themselves to the gates. Hundreds were arrested there and in London, where protesters blocked a street outside Parliament.

Anti-American sentiments began showing up in the protests and in Parliament. Mr. Kinnock questioned the Prime Minister's control over launching the missiles, "assuming President Reagan bothered to ask you." When she replied sharply that such details would help the Russians, Mr. Kinnock said, "Don't you know the difference between the status of a partner in NATO and a lackey to the Americans?" New polls indicated declining confidence in the American pledge that the missiles would not be used without British consent. Ninety-four percent said the Government should share control over the weapons through a "dual key" system — both countries would have to act to order a launch.

Anti-Americanism, however, has never been as strong in Britain as in some other parts of Europe and most experts on Anglo-American relations expect the latest bout will prove to be as transient as the previous ones. British-American cooperation has been founded on the shared view that the Soviet Union is a threat to world peace and to a stable Europe. British Governments have always been confident that the United States, regardless of changes in other policies, could be depended on to keep a calm hand on the nuclear trigger. And the Thatcher Government, looking ahead to at least four more years in power, is unswerving in the belief that these elements have not changed since the understanding was formulated at the height of the cold war.



East German leader Erich Honecker; British police arresting a demonstrator outside the air base at Greenham Common last week.



Greenham Common/Pierre Perria

U.S. Detention Camp On Island Is Closed

The Return to Normal Is a Slow Journey For Grenada

By DAVID SHRIBMAN

ST. GEORGES, Grenada — Its tourist planners like to portray Grenada as an exotic spice island, full of romance, sparkling beaches and tropical drinks with rum or a twist of lime. But with the exception of its politics, there is nothing out of the ordinary about Grenada, a poor island known best for its nutmeg, cacao and bananas. Its beauty begins where many nations' politics end — at the water's edge.

Grenada's recent political history has been a peculiar progression from revolution to an alignment with Cuba to a military coup and finally to last month's invasion by American troops. Former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's revolution "for work, for food, for decent housing and health revenues" is dead, along with its leader, and the alliance with Cuba is shattered. While once Grenada was the focus of American concerns in the Eastern Caribbean, the United States is now the focus of Grenadian hopes.

The response to these hopes is seen as important to the United States position throughout the hemisphere. For the time being, the Americans are the heroes, bringing Grenada a breath of fresh air, an infusion of dollars and, perhaps most important of all, an armada of road repair equipment to level the grades and fill the potholes that make travel around the 133-square-mile island treacherous. But American officials, secure in resort hotels behind sand bags and barbed wire, know that before long the people of Grenada will grow weary of the American presence here, with its military transports, jeeps and armed foot patrols.

So they are struggling to mold a policy that is at once firm but gentle, trying to fill the vacuum created by the departure of the Cubans and the Russians, making it clear that Grenada is to remain in the American sphere, but rendering that palatable with the sorts of inducements that only money can buy. "I think it would be a mistake for us to duplicate the Russian or Cuban presence," Charles A. Gillespie, chief of the United States Mission, said. "I think we should try to avoid that."

For some Grenadians, the American stay began ominously enough, the swift invasion being followed by the establishment of a detention camp with grim isolation chambers. Last week, perhaps in response to a public outcry in the United States, the camp was abruptly closed and the number of roadblocks was diminished. These actions, along with the swearing-in of an interim governing council, seemed to signal that life on the island may be inching back to its customary relaxed tone.

It is, however, an enforced calm. Grenada is something of an occupied country. American propaganda posters cover many of the signs of Mr. Bishop's New Jewel Movement. American soldiers direct traffic, all but run the only radio station on the island, have taken control of the airport. The Cubans were helping to build at Port Salines and are occupying hotels and homes. "We love our beaches here," said one Grenadian,

"but now the barbed wire has taken away the taste."

At the same time, many questions remain about the independence both of the council and of the Governor General himself, Sir Paul Scoon. American officials are quick to deny that they are playing a part in governing Grenada. "The people who have surfaced in the Government were not chosen by Americans," said a senior State Department official. But the new administration is academic and technocratic in flavor, and the leading role played at its swearing-in by the council's legal adviser, a retired British Foreign Service officer named Anthony R. Rushford, did little to calm fears that the council would be prevented from acting as it wished. Not all Grenadians are enthusiastic about their new Government but won't have any choice or much say for a while. No timetable for elections has been set and some emergency powers remain in force.

Perhaps the most curious development in the new atmosphere that prevails here is the revisionist view of Mr. Bishop being taken by American officials. Even his Grenadian opponents regarded Mr. Bishop as a popular and brilliant leader, ruling both by force of personality and by intelligence. He was, for many years, a nemesis to the United States, but now American officials, undertaking a psychological offensive on the island through posters and loudspeakers in the remote countryside, take pains not to cast aspersions on him. "Prime Minister Bishop was a very charismatic figure," said Col. Jim Ashworth, head of Military and Psychological Operations on Grenada. "His death was very tragic."

Jobs Needed

There is concern about his followers and sympathizers, including the 600 members of the People's Revolutionary Army and the militia who were detained at the American camp. Many of them are teen-agers, and when the American road crews and soldiers have gone, these young people will remain. The struggle for the future of Grenada is a struggle for their allegiance.

The major issue may be, as American politicians are fond of putting it, "jobs, jobs, jobs." Mr. Bishop's entire army is now unemployed and so are the 400 who worked at the airport project. Youth unemployment, a chronic problem in the West Indies, is especially severe on Grenada. "You've got to give these people jobs," said an Englishwoman, a long-time resident. "We need so many things on this island, and for the cost of one of those helicopters we could put some young people to work. They're on the streets at an explosive age."

So the familiar phrase "hearts and minds" is now on the lips of Americans again. This time, the United States begins with a formidable advantage, the genuine good will of a foreign people. How it uses that good will may help determine what good will the United States will have throughout the Caribbean and Central America.



U.S. Army paymasters paying Grenadians for filling sandbags and clearing brush in Grand Anse, Grenada.

Begin's Depression Mirrors Nation's Mood

Israel Sees No Quick Cure for Lebanon — or Any Other Ills

By TERENCE SMITH

JERUSALEM — Israel paused last week to remember its first Prime Minister, David Ben Gurion, and more heroic days. "Now that was a leader," said a citizen at a ceremony in Jerusalem marking the 10th anniversary of Ben Gurion's death. Another former Prime Minister was notably missing from the observances: Menachem Begin, who breathed fire into Israeli politics for seven years until he resigned two months ago and went into total seclusion. Mr. Begin's deep depression seemed to mirror the country's mood as it faced a set of particularly grim predicaments under leaders who did not seem to measure up to past ones.

Israeli troops are bogged down in Lebanon. Although they have withdrawn to the southern third of the country, their casualties continue and Israeli policymakers acknowledge they are not sure how to get out.

Syria poses a threat of renewed war, not so much in the near term, but over the next year or two as Damascus continues to build its Soviet-supplied army to an estimated 520,000 men.

The economy is in chaos, with inflation approaching 200 percent for the year. The shekel decreases in value daily and last week the Government began printing 1,000-shekel notes that are worth only a little more than \$10. "Imagine a cash economy built on \$10 bills!" complained one exasperated Jerusalem shopkeeper.

In the occupied West Bank and Gaza strip, Palestinians staged violent demonstrations to vent their frustration over the fighting between P.L.O. factions in Tripoli. Israeli soldiers fired into the crowds, killing two Arabs and wounding at least seven during the week. The violence reminded Israelis once again of the ugly aspects of occupation.

One Bright Spot

The Government of Yitzhak Shamir continued discussions with Shimon Peres, the leader of the opposition Labor Party, about forming a national unity government. Economists believe only such a government would have the political strength to impose the measures necessary to curb inflation. Party infighting, however, seems likely to block such a move. The talks so far have been fruitless.

Perhaps the one bright spot for Israel at this time is the improved atmosphere between Jerusalem and Washington. The acrimony that followed Israel's invasion of Lebanon last year has been replaced by talk of "parallel interests" and "strategic cooperation." "We're seeing eye-to-eye with Washington on many things these days," Dan Meridor, the Cabinet Secretary, observed.

High on the list of shared perceptions is the view that the Syrians, backed by the Soviet Union, have become the main obstacle to a peaceful accommodation in Lebanon. Both the United States and Israel have set aside their other differences about the West Bank — at least for the moment — to concentrate on possible coordinated action against common adversaries in Lebanon.



Israeli soldier near the Awali River in Lebanon; mourners at Jerusalem funeral for Israeli soldier killed by car bomb in Tyre, Lebanon, this month.

To capitalize on the improved mood, President Chaim Herzog will be in Washington this week, leading a parade of top Israeli officials due to visit the White House over the next 10 days. Mr. Shamir and Defense Minister Moshe Arens are scheduled to see President Reagan on Nov. 29 for the first top-level discussion between the two countries in more than a year.

The principal interest that the United States and Israel share these days is their desire to get their respective forces out of Lebanon, particularly after the devastating bombing attacks of recent days. Israel's problem is especially acute. Having invested more than \$500 million, a lot of money and considerable international good will in the Lebanese adventure, Israel finds itself stuck in the southern reaches of that strife-torn country.

The debate over the merits of the operation, which tore at the Israeli soul a year ago, has been replaced by a more practical argument about how and under what terms to get out. Only the most extreme right-wingers entertain the notion of annexation or indefinite occupation. Such thoughts were certainly absent when Mr. Shamir visited Israeli troops in Lebanon recently. "I feel like an occupier in a foreign country," a soldier said. "My hope is that more and more soldiers will refuse to serve in Lebanon and that they will put pressure on the Government to pull out entirely." Mr. Shamir denied that Israel wanted to be in Lebanon to rule the people. "We are here to insure the safety of Israel," he said, "and once we have accomplished that we'll leave." When that would be, he did not say.

Lost Hopes

Just a year ago, some Israelis harbored extravagant hopes about the Lebanese invasion. If it worked as they wished, it would lead to a shattered Palestine Liberation Organization, a Syrian retreat, a pro-Israeli Christian-dominated Government in Beirut and, best of all, a formal peace treaty between Israel and a second Arab country after Egypt.

Those dreams have gone aglimmering in the intervening months and now the Government is groping for a way to withdraw with its minimum objective intact: security for the towns and villages of northern Israel against renewed terrorism from the Palestinians.

Israeli officials speak of two possible scenarios under which that might be achieved, but readily admit neither will be easy. Under the first, the Lebanese Government would gradually build up the Lebanese Army and assert its control over the warring factions within the country. This is basically the Reagan strategy for extracting the American Marines, but few Israeli officials seem to believe it will happen.

The second scenario calls for Israel to reach an understanding with the different factions in southern Lebanon, especially the Shiite organizations, to provide the necessary security against infiltration of the area by Palestinian units. Since the Shiites resented the Palestinian presence in their midst before the invasion, theoretically they might be willing to work with the Israelis toward that end now. Then Israel could reduce its forces to a token few thousand men. No one here, however, expects that could be achieved in the near future. The most optimistic projections suggest it will take at least a year. Or perhaps it will never happen.

Israel did not encourage such cooperation when its jet fighters struck at Shiite training camps in the eastern Bekaa last week. Pro-Iranian groups, such as the Shiites, are suspected of the truck-bombings of American, French and Israeli installations.

There is, of course, a third choice. "We could just declare victory and get out," observes Amos Elon, the Israeli author and journalist, echoing the solution that the late Senator George Aiken proposed for the United States involvement in Vietnam.

"But," Mr. Elon added, "given the psychology of this country, it will never happen. I'm afraid we are stuck there for a long, long time."

Demonstrators for Democracy Took to the Street Again Last Week

Church in Chile Doesn't Just Pray for Reform

By STEPHEN KINZER

SANTIAGO, Chile — As Msgr. Juan Francisco Fresno, Archbishop of Santiago, arrived to offer mass at a modest church in the Conchalí neighborhood recently, the crowd broke into loud applause.

The choir had begun to sing as soon as he walked through the door. "You bring us hope in a world filled with anxiety," began the hymn of welcome. "You carry in your hands our desire for a more humane world."

With opponents of the military Government returning from long periods of forced exile and with demonstrators taking to the streets to demand a return to democracy, Chile today is alive with protest. Union organizers and civilian politicians have convened a series of anti-Government rallies. The biggest one thus far packed a Santiago park last week with hundreds of thousands of Government opponents.

Two weeks ago, the State Department sent a special envoy to Santiago to urge President Augusto Pinochet Ugarte to consider an accelerated return to democracy. So far, there has been no public indication of a change in the Government's position although the country is more isolated than ever since neighboring Argentina rejoined the democratic ranks three weeks ago with its first election in 10 years.

Expressions of Gratitude

Until this year, the Catholic Church was the only institution bold enough to confront the regime, and the warm welcome accorded Archbishop Fresno was a sign of the gratitude many Chileans feel for the work of their religious leaders. In some Latin countries, Argentina for one, the Catholic hierarchy has supported military governments and condemned protesters. In others, such as Nicaragua, the church is deeply divided between priests who believe in political activism and those who take a more conventional view of the religious vocation. In Chile, the poor and persecuted have found solace in the church from the first days of military rule a decade ago.

Within a month after the military takeover in September 1973, Cardinal Raúl Silva Enríquez, patriarch of the Catholic hierarchy, announced the foundation of an ecumenical peace commission that evolved into the Vicariate of Solidarity. He urged priests to denounce arrests, disappearances and cases of abuse and torture that came to their attention. The Vicariate began publishing a biweekly magazine called *Solidarity*, which for years was the only organ of dissent in Chile.

Until his mandatory retirement as archbishop when he reached age 75 earlier this year, Cardinal Silva

Enríquez was a constant thorn in the Government's side. Government officials hoped that Cardinal Silva Enríquez's successor, Archbishop Fresno, would back away from the human rights policies exemplified by the aggressive posture of the Vicariate of Solidarity. But as if to symbolize his support for the Vicariate, Archbishop Fresno named its director, the Rev. Juan de Castro, Vicar of Santiago.

At the Vicariate's office in downtown Santiago, portraits of Martin Luther King Jr. and the slain Salvadoran Archbishop, Oscar Arnulfo Romero, adorn the walls. Mothers of disappeared people work as volunteers in a small shop that sells crafts made by political prisoners.

"The Chilean church does not confine itself to abstract theorizing," Father de Castro said. "Our inspiration is the biblical figure of the Good Samaritan, who helped all those who approached him regardless of their beliefs or position in society. We have gone through some very difficult years, confronting killings, torture, concentration camps and atrocities of all kinds, but we have always been ready to extend our hand to those left behind by society."

In the shantytowns that ring Santiago and in other poverty-stricken parts of Chile, priests have converted their churches into meeting places for social activists and have opened scores of day-care centers, schools and soup kitchens. "The role of organized groups is crucial these days, especially if they have leaders committed to nonviolence," said the Rev. Guido Peters, who works in the Santiago slum of La Legua. "Otherwise it will be difficult to channel the hatred and rancor that people are feeling."

The activism of Chilean priests and bishops has been repeatedly condemned in the pro-Government press. There have also been acts of violence directed against church officials and property. According to a declaration issued in July by priests working in eastern Santiago, beatings and arrests of sacristans and chapel custodians



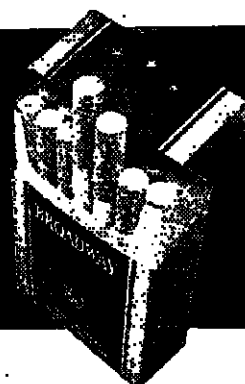
Archbishop Juan Francisco Fresno with President Augusto Pinochet Ugarte after a mass in September.

there are part of a continuing "campaign of harassment against the Catholic Church." Two Catholic radio stations were vandalized in recent months, their files removed and equipment destroyed.

One station director blamed "people who do not like truth" for the attacks. "We are carrying out a moral and Christian duty," he said, "which includes both presenting positive news and denouncing everything that violates the rights of man."

BROADWAY 80

WARNING — The Ministry of Health has determined that smoking is harmful to health



I'm glad I changed.

The Nation

Congress Leaves A Representative Week Behind

Though the record of the 98th Congress's first session was gratifying, President Reagan said yesterday, everything "was not all roses." Gratifying was also a word House and Senate leaders used, as Congress went home for a two-month vacation last week. But they weren't throwing any bouquets either.

The week stood as a symbol of the year, starting and finishing with the national debt and passage, in the last hours Friday, of an increase in the ceiling on Government borrowing to \$1.490 trillion from \$1.389 trillion. On matters of policy and politics, there was also a representative mix.

• **The Constitution.** In the House, A Democratic leadership power play on the proposed equal rights amendment left only the party's political strategists happy. The measure failed by six votes. But the party got a list — "a pretty good list," the Speaker of the House called it — of Republican targets for 1984. A solid number of the 109 Republicans and four of the 38 Democrats who voted "nay" said they did so because the suspension of normal rules of debate to force a straight up-and-down vote made mock of the Constitution.

• **Energy and the environment.** The country got a new Secretary of the Interior, but not a new natural

House 10 days ago after six months of impasse over Mr. Reagan's efforts to fill the panel with people who share his views on busing and quotas. Congressional protest had extended to a refusal to continue the commission's funding. Under the compromise, pushed by Republican senators concerned about the implications for the party of permitting the panel to die, half the commissioners will be appointed by Congress and half by the White House. On legal services, Senate Democrats continued to man the ramparts, blocking confirmation of eight Reagan nominees for another week — effectively, until Congress recovers — by simply boycotting hearings.

Ethics Reports

The House ethics committee closed out its pursuit of impropriety, delivering itself of the opinion that on the whole Congress acquits itself well. Three former House members and 42 current and former Congressional employees had used or distributed illegal drugs, the panel said, as did a number of pages. The available evidence on current members was called "insufficient" to assess the available allegations. A companion inquiry that in June produced a censure of two Representatives for having had sexual relations with pages produced last week a recommendation for a dismissal of a House employee for a similar offense.

Things Change, Even in Boston

City Councilman Raymond L. Flynn, a populist once better known as an outspoken opponent of court-ordered busing, was elected Mayor of Boston last week, defeating Melvin H. King, a black activist and former state legislator.

Considering the potential for rancor in a city sometimes known for racial violence, it was a remarkably peaceable campaign. Both stressed the need to do something for Boston's swelling number of have-nots (but, in the tradition of municipal politicking anywhere, gave scant attention to the anticipated deficit of \$20 million to \$40 million). Nearly 70 percent of the registered voters turned out, and Mr. King — Boston's first black mayoral finalist — got 20 percent of the white vote. He congratulated Mr. Flynn for "waging a decent, hardworking campaign that does honor to Boston neighborhoods and to the people who have for too long been ignored or oppressed."

Bitterness was in plain view in Miami, where Democratic Mayor Maurice A. Ferre won his sixth term thanks to bloc voting by blacks and to a division among Cubans, who failed to rally round Xavier Suarez, a Cuban-born lawyer. In their runoff campaign, Mr. Ferre, who was born in Puerto Rico, warned that a victory by Mr. Suarez, an independent who was backed by many prominent Republicans, would result in a "take-over" of city government by Cubans.

Glenn Decides To Escalate

John Glenn believes in carrying a big stick, but apparently not in speaking softly. Addressing the Coalition for a Democratic Majority, a group of defense-minded party conservatives, the Ohio Senator last week noted that in the Senate Walter F. Mondale had voted against the B-1 bomber, several nuclear-powered aircraft carriers and the development of the Trident submarine and cruise missile (both of which the former Vice President now supports). All this added up to "a fundamental lack of support for an adequate national defense," Mr. Glenn said.

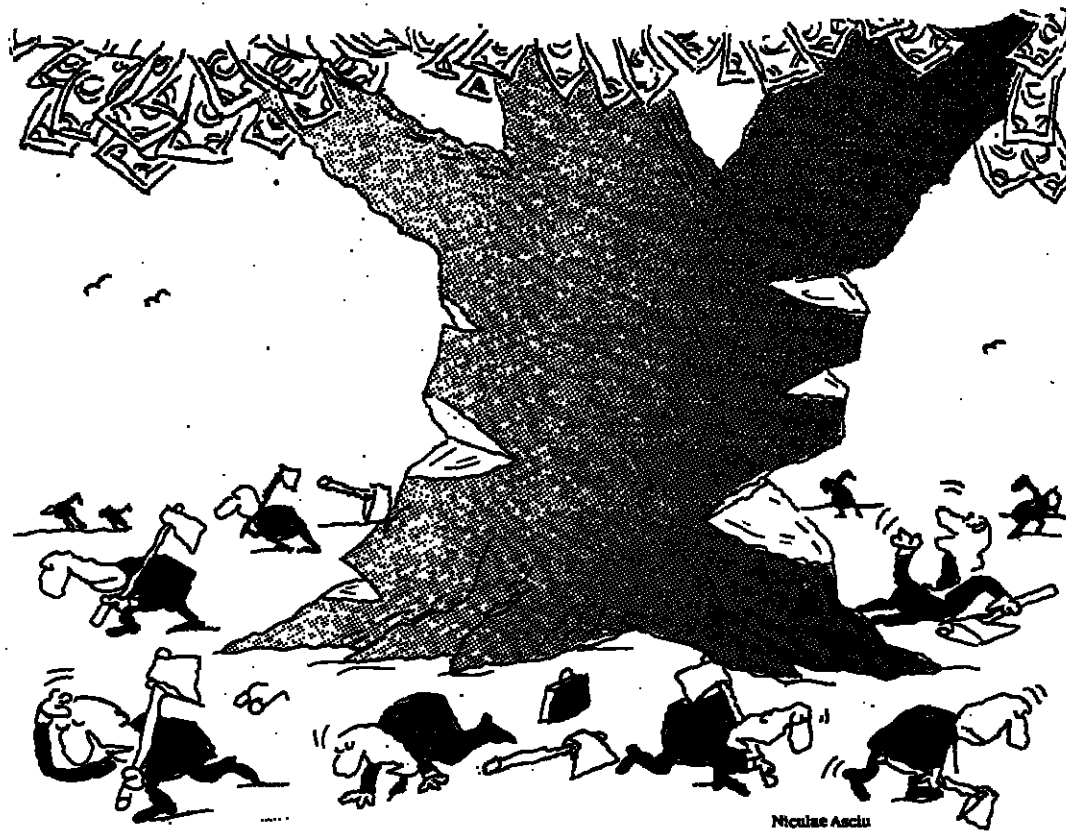
Mr. Mondale, who earlier told the panel that he backed "more realistic" defense increases than the huge ones proposed by President Reagan, rebuked his Democratic rival for offering the Pentagon a "blank check." Mondale aides, wondering whether this was the same Mr. Glenn who had urged the party's Presidential aspirants not to rummage around in opponents' voting records, speculated that the attack, which signaled a shift from what had been a low-key campaign and preceded skirmishing on the economic front later in the week, was a sign "they're losing."

To Senator Gary Hart, the episode represented "the outdated and irrelevant defense debate of the past." As for Senator Alan Cranston of California, he bought commercial time on "The Day After" and was organizing fund-raisers to coincide with it, hoping the made-for-TV account of nuclear war will do for him what "The Right Stuff" may or may not for Mr. Glenn. Coretta Scott King, meanwhile, said she had decided not to support Jesse L. Jackson; the widow of Martin Luther King Jr. said blacks should vote for a "viable" candidate, but didn't say whom she meant.

Caroline Rand Herron,
Michael Wright
and Carlyle C. Douglas

In Fiscal Paralysis, Washington Goes Home for the Holidays

Anxieties Over the Deficit Yield to Election Worries



By STEVEN R. WEISMAN

WASHINGTON — Last January, President Reagan's budget proposal for the 1984 fiscal year, with its modest defense spending cuts and its proposal for standby tax increases, was described by aides as a "ticket to the dance." Further concessions by Congressional Republicans and Democrats, they said, could lead to a felicitous bipartisan solution to the \$200 billion Federal deficits that stretched into the indefinite future.

Last week, as Congress shut down for the year, the dance of the budget had turned into a marathon like those of the Depression, in which the prize went simply to the one who lasted the longest. In the end, President Reagan had sat out. The lawmakers departed amid recriminations.

"As we leave Washington, word of our importance will precede us," said Representative Dan Rostenkowski, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, shortly after the House voted not to consider a three-year, \$8 billion tax increase. A day later, the Senate put off until February action on a proposal by Senator Robert Dole, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, for a four-year, \$150 billion tax increase and spending cut package.

The Illinois Democrat's and Kansas Republican's proposals were the latest plans for deficit reduction to deflate since Congress ordered itself

last spring to find \$85 billion in new revenues by 1986. Three factors contributed to the failure. First, there never was an agreement by House Democrats to accept deep spending cuts. Second, the Administration never gave a strong green light on taxes. Third, there was never enough incentive for any of the participants to assert leadership and call for sacrifice. Urgency faded as the economy began growing. Experts in and out of the Administration who argue that deficits matter economically, because the high interest rates they prompt can choke off recovery, have not been able to find enough people in Washington who thought deficits mattered politically.

Playing in Peoria

As Congress went home, there were contrary predictions on the reaction the members would find. An aide to Senator Howard H. Baker Jr., the Tennessee Republican who is Senate Majority Leader, said he felt certain that the lawmakers would return to Capitol Hill with a fresh sense of urgency. A senior White House official was less sure. "Will the prospects of \$200 billion deficits kill the Christmas season back home?" he asked. "It could be that the members will be back thinking that things are getting better."

In their view of the year, a bipartisan group of moderates — including Senator Pete V. Domenici, the New Mexico Republican who is chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, and Represent-

ative James R. Jones, the Democrat from Oklahoma who is chairman of the House Budget Committee — argue that a deal could have been set on modest tax increases and sharp domestic spending cuts if the White House had been willing.

According to his aides, Mr. Reagan had good reason to ignore their arguments. In 1982, the moderates put together a package that increased taxes by nearly \$100 billion over three years. Mr. Reagan supported it and believed that in return Congress was committing itself to a three-year, \$300 billion spending cut package, of which only little has materialized. Mr. Reagan is said to be bitter. Many in Congress say he has no right to be, since he himself renounced the military spending cuts that were a part of the package. Others assert that he should have understood that the bulk of the package was hypothetical.

Whatever the reason, Mr. Reagan was not in a mood to give on taxes this year without Congressional approval in advance on spending. The White House "veto strategy" worked in some cases on several big appropriations bills. But according to the Office of Management and Budget, eight major domestic appropriations measures that the President signed exceeded his spending targets by nearly \$11 billion. This weekend, the President was again struggling over whether to infuriate some of his closest allies and veto a costly measure that would for the first time pay dairy farmers not to produce milk. Some White House aides were betting privately that he would sign it, too.

Not a Very Good Year

All in all, 1983 was far less satisfying for Mr. Reagan than 1981 and 1982, in which he achieved much of what he wanted in spending restraint.

The one major domestic accomplishment, the passage in the spring of a bipartisan Social Security system rescue plan, had the added attraction of helping to defuse a political issue the Democrats could use. But most domestic spending, like Social Security, is driven upward by benefit formulas. Among the items that didn't pass were Reagan-backed curbs in the cost of welfare, retirement benefits for the military, civil service and veterans, farm price supports, and Medicare. (In one area, Mr. Reagan wanted Congress to spend money and get a rebuff. It came last week when the Senate defeated, 59 to 38, a bill to provide tax credits for parents who send their children to private schools.)

The political ramifications of the deficit may not be known to Congress until January. But they will confront Mr. Reagan sooner than that. In the weeks ahead, he must make some key decisions on what to seek in the budget he will submit for the 1985 fiscal year.

Already he is being told by some senior aides that he should not expect to win further spending cuts next year and that he should consider easing up because of the election. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan is expected to lead an opposing faction. Whatever the President decides, there was consensus in Washington that the job of persuading Capitol Hill to it will be harder because of the resignation last week of Kenneth M. Duberstein, the chief White House congressional liaison. Mr. Duberstein, a strong advocate of compromise, is leaving the White House next month to join a Washington lobbying firm.

Ruckelshaus's Record on Acid Rain Was Questioned Last Week

Monitoring the Cleanup at the E.P.A.



William D. Ruckelshaus

By PHILIP SHABECOFF

WASHINGTON — The white charger on which William D. Ruckelshaus came galloping into town last spring has slowed down a bit.

When Mr. Ruckelshaus took over as the Environmental Protection Agency's Administrator, he was welcomed inside and outside the agency as a leader who could reverse the deterioration suffered under his predecessor, Anne McGill Burford. Six months later, he is still getting high marks from environmental groups, members of Congress and other analysts who say he has restored E.P.A. morale and integrity.

But many of them are starting to question whether Mr. Ruckelshaus can carry out substantive policies to protect and improve the environment in an Administration committed to reducing Federal regulation.

In particular, they note his failure to produce a program to control the sources of acid rain, which President Reagan said should have the agency's highest priority. Indeed, the National

Clean Air Coalition last week accused Mr. Ruckelshaus of regressing by proposing a rule that would weaken efforts to control sources of sulfur dioxide, a major component of the pollution. A group of more than 80 Congressmen, including some Republicans, wrote to the E.P.A. chief to complain of the delay in framing control.

It may not be so simple. Mr. Ruckelshaus has, by most accounts, attacked acid rain with considerable vigor, but has run into political complications. The issue tends to overshadow his accomplishments so far. For example, several environmental groups have praised Mr. Ruckelshaus for his decision to reverse a regulation that would have given state governments more power to decide the level of protection for streams and lakes under the Clean Water Act. It was probably the first time an environmental action of this Administration's was so warmly greeted.

"The main thing happening is that people are focusing again on what their job is here," Mr. Ruckelshaus said in a recent interview.

Robert T. Stafford, Republican of Vermont and chairman of the Senate Environment and Public

Works Committee that recommended Mr. Ruckelshaus be confirmed, thinks his panel's decision has been justified. "At the end of six months," he said "things are so much better than before that I can't begin to describe it." But Senator Stafford said he too was concerned that the E.P.A. administrator had failed to come up with an acid rain proposal. "I don't know how big an effort he has made but he has probably tried against impossible odds," he added.

By the end of September, Mr. Ruckelshaus reportedly was prepared to recommend to the President an experimental program that would reduce sulfur dioxide emissions, a chief source of acid precipitation, from power plants and factories in four to six Middle Western States. However, the plan was sharply challenged when put before the Cabinet, particularly by the Office of Management and Budget and by the Department of Energy. At a subsequent meeting with top White House officials, Mr. Ruckelshaus got no farther in obtaining agreement.

As a consequence, he has not made a final recommendation to the President for dealing with acid rain and, according to aides, has set no date for doing so. Several environmentalists maintain that there will be no such Administration proposal until the pressure of the 1984 Presidential campaign requires it, by which time it might be too late for Congressional action.

High Marks and Questions

"I give Ruckelshaus high marks for restoring public confidence in E.P.A. and for bringing back some very talented and highly competent professionals," said Jay D. Hair, executive vice president of the National Wildlife Federation, the nation's biggest environmental organization. He added, however, that "a lot of people feel that acid rain is the litmus test for Ruckelshaus and for the President." Mr. Ruckelshaus says he still intends to submit a proposal on acid rain to the President but that "the time is not ripe."

Critics see the lack of movement as an indication that the appointment of Mr. Ruckelshaus was mostly a cosmetic change. "He is obviously finding it more difficult than he thought in dealing with the anti-environmental forces of the Administration," said William Butler, a vice president of the National Audubon Society. Mark Griffiths, the National Association of Manufacturers' assistant vice president for environmental affairs, said, "Bill Ruckelshaus is viewed as the Lone Ranger in the Administration. If he continues to be thwarted, how long will he stay? The Administration cannot afford another change at E.P.A. between now and the election next year."

Meanwhile, the White House slapped at the E.P.A. on another front recently when the agency issued a report stating that planning should begin immediately for a forthcoming warning of Earth in a "greenhouse effect" caused by the buildup of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. George A. Keyworth Jr., the President's science adviser, criticized the E.P.A. as "alarmist." The Office of Management and Budget set a similar tone two weeks ago, when it asserted that E.P.A.'s approach to managing toxic waste risks was "too conservative." It said "some risks should be regarded as reasonable."

The Economy

Companies In Search of Bionic Man

By N. R. KLEINFELD

A WOMAN whose job was final inspection grabbed something resembling a bracket for wall bookshelves that for some reason had a shiny door-knob stuck on the end. It was actually an artificial hip. "Here's a shoulder," remarked a co-worker, plucking what looked like a skinny faucet out of a rack. "I believe this is a wrist."

This was in Rutherford, N.J., at the Howmedica Inc., artificial parts factory, one of many stops in a wide-ranging odyssey into the real-life world of the bionic man. They make hips here. And knees. Some shoulders. A few wrists, elbows, ankles, toes, thumbs. Every so often, a jaw.

In the main, the parts were being fabricated out of a rugged chrome cobalt alloy. "Some surgeons think that these things are made in some sort of carpentry shop," remarked David Fitzgerald, Howmedica's executive vice president. "We use space-age materials. We could manufacture fan blades for jet airplanes here if we wanted to." He was not kidding. The material for the hips and knees is used by the aerospace industry to make fan blades.

Most parts come in several stock sizes, like sweaters: small, medium, large and extra-large. Hard-to-fit people are the domain of the custom department. Somebody there was working on an awfully big knee. Someone else was assigned to a job for Goodyear. The tire people had recently happened upon a giant sea turtle minus a flipper that had been dinner for a shark. Could Howmedica perhaps produce an artificial giant sea turtle wing? Well, it would try.

"We've done some stuff for famous people," said one of the custom men. "Arthur Godfrey had one of our hip cups in him. We made a skull plate for a gangster. I made Casey Stengel's hip. I also made up an ashtray for Casey with the same kind of hip on it. Got a kick out of that."

Artificial knees. Artificial hips. Artificial blood. Artificial ears. Artificial arteries. Artificial hearts. Such are the wondrous products of the ultimate business: the replication of the human body. Substitutive medicine—replacing real parts with fake ones—has blossomed into one of the most important trends in health care and has, in turn, spawned a fast-growing community of manufacturers that try to replace the irreplaceable.

As one industry executive put it: "We're trying to copy what God did."

More than a million people have artificial parts implanted inside them every year. Individuals in ex-

cruciating pain from arthritis now walk more peacefully with artificial hips. Victims of atherosclerosis, or hardening of the arteries, have had their circulation bettered by vascular grafts. Cataract patients see because of intraocular lenses. Years in the future, anything is possible, since the consuming belief of medical researchers is that everything in the body will ultimately be duplicated by parts flowing out of a factory. "The future market is enormous," said Pierre Gallerti, a professor of medical science at Brown University and a pioneer in the development of artificial organs. "My own belief is that everything can be replaced eventually. The question is how long is eventually. It slows down when you get around to the nervous system or the sensory system or the brain."

Replacing the Irreplaceable: An Array of Parts, Makers and Prices

Dollar figures are manufacturers' prices. Companies listed are major producers.

Ear — \$8,000-12,000
Koff Medical, 3M

Lens Implant — \$300
Iolab Corp., Cilco Cos.

Wrist — \$280-295
Dow Corning Wright, Howmedica

Heart — \$50,000-80,000
Koff Medical, Thermedics
Heart Valve — \$2,000
Shiley Inc., American Edwards Labs

Knee — \$1,500-2,000
Zimmer Cos., Howmedica

Finger Joint — \$99
Dow Corning Wright

Leg or Arm — \$1,000-3,000
Custom-made by local companies

Ankle — \$700
Zimmer Cos., Howmedica

Blood Vessel — \$300
Meadox Medical Services,
C. R. Bard, W. L. Gore & Assoc.

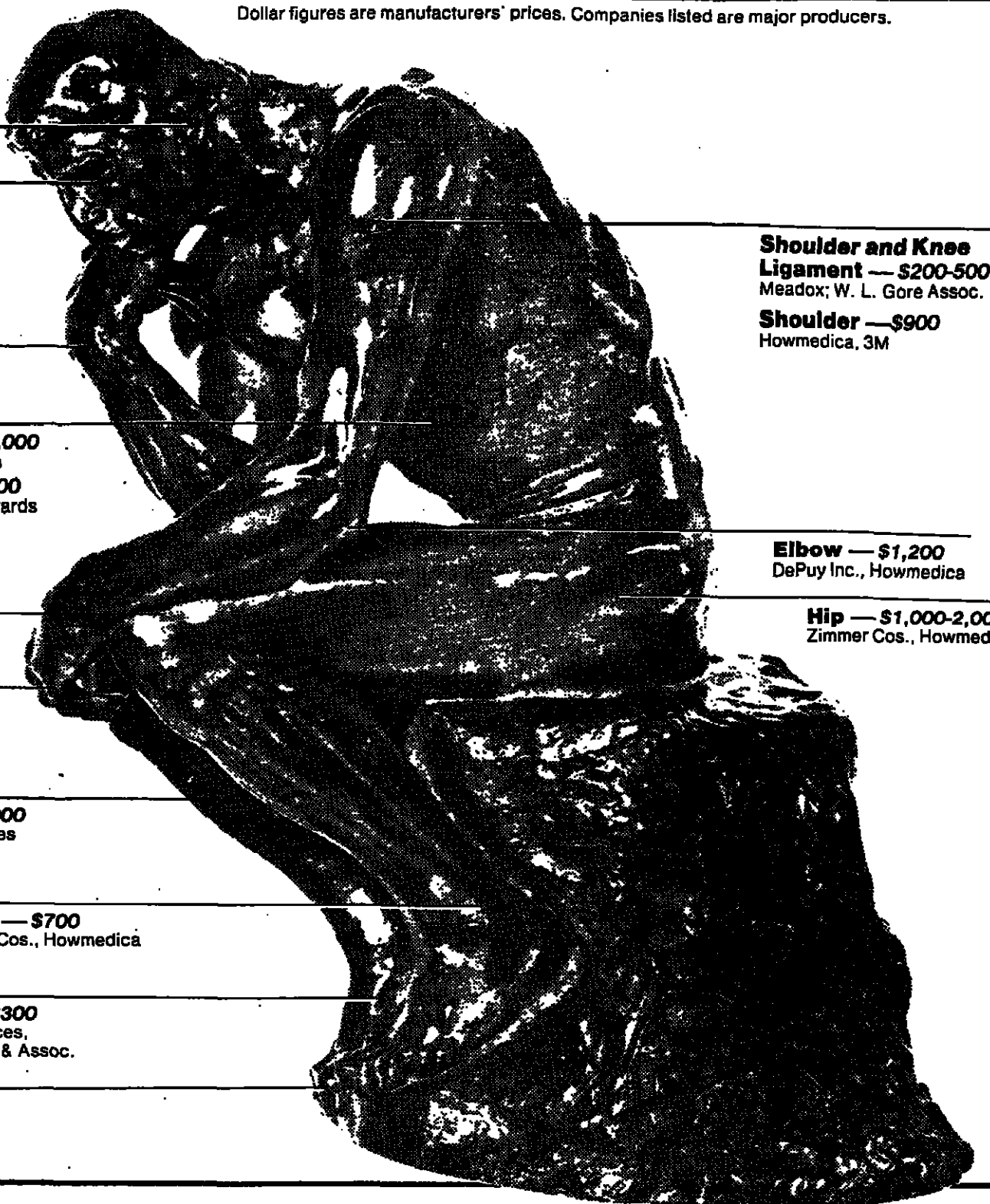
Toe Joint — \$92-99
Dow Corning Wright

Shoulder and Knee Ligament — \$200-500
Meadox, W. L. Gore Assoc.

Shoulder — \$900
Howmedica, 3M

Elbow — \$1,200
DePuy Inc., Howmedica

Hip — \$1,000-2,000
Zimmer Cos., Howmedica



Auguste Rodin's "The Thinker"

The bionic man industry is relatively young. Most products were all but unknown before 1950. Except for false teeth, few were common before 1960. Refined surgical techniques and a new generation of plastics and metals, however, have spawned an array of anatomical products.

The largest commercial markets are for joints, intraocular lenses, heart valves and blood vessels. This is not counting heart pacemakers — with sales of roughly \$500 million a year — that replace a function rather than an actual part. A well-established market exists for artificial limbs, (around 100,000 a year, 80 percent of them legs), though it is an exclusively custom business undertaken mainly by small, local companies. And there are big markets driven by vanity. More than 100,000 silicone implants are done a year to expand women's breasts.

In early distribution stages are such products as synthetic ligaments, bone substitutes, implantable hearing devices. Research is plentiful into artificial blood, artificial kidneys, artificial skin and, the most dazzling product of all, the artificial heart. A year ago, when a dentist named Barney Clark had a Jarvik 7 heart installed in him that beat for 112 days, people throughout the world got the message that the bionic man was no longer strictly the stuff of television fiction.

Spare-parts manufacturing is an entrepreneurial industry, the spade work having been done by dozens of minuscule companies, many of which have been bought up by mammoth public companies. Pfizer owns Howmedica and Shiley, a heart valve maker. Bristol-Myers owns Zimmer, Howmedica's biggest competitor. Johnson & Johnson owns Iolab, a large intraocular lens maker. The Rorer Group owns Richards, a joint company, and Cilco, a lens maker. Dow Corning owns Dow Corning Wright, the dominant maker of synthetic fingers. Intermedics, a pacemaker company, has diversified into lenses, joints and bone substitutes. Several independent parts makers, detecting infatuation with the industry, have recently gone public, such as Biomet, a joint company, and Koff Medical and Thermedics, heart makers.

Not that the artificial parts business is easy pickings. Parts become obsolete almost as fast as they go into peoples' bodies. What's more, who knows when researchers fiddling with test tubes might uncover wonder drugs that will slay some of the diseases that keep the bionic companies in business?

The industry is highly amorphous. Sales and profit figures are closely guarded, though executives admit that the money is good in duplicating the body. When one tallies the estimated sales of all the body parts, the number exceeds \$1 billion. Billions more are the carrots of the future.

"Everybody is a potential customer," one executive remarked. "If you live to be 70 or 80, then the odds are pretty good that something inside you is going to go. Your hip could go tomorrow."

Warsaw, Ind., is a flat, unprepossessing town of 12,000 people about 50 miles from Fort Wayne. It has things like a sign near the center of town that warns, "Slow. Deer cross here." It also employs some 3,000 people in the manufacture of artificial joints. The bionic man could do far worse than to settle in Warsaw.

In 1985, a man named Revra DePuy started the DePuy Manufacturing Company to make paper-maché splints, his main customer being the United States Army, which had Civil War soldiers to mend. J. O. Zimmer, who was a DePuy sales manager, left in 1927 and started his own business across town to make aluminum splints, calling it Zimmer. There are now four companies in Warsaw making artificial joints, each a child or grandchild of DePuy.

Hips and knees dominate the orthopedic prostheses business, which attracts sales of around \$165 million in the United States, with Howmedica and Zimmer the market-share leaders. An English surgeon, Sir John Charnley, pioneered hip replacement in the early 1960's, though the industry did not begin to emerge in this country until later in the decade. An estimated 125,000 hips are now implanted each year in this country. About 65,000 knees, a far more complex joint, are done. Then there are about 40,000 finger joints (Dow Corning Wright has a lock on virtually the entire market), about 1,000 to 2,000 shoulders and a scattering of elbows, wrists and ankles. Toes are rare, though there is a "great toe" made to replace a bum big toe.

Prices are high. A hip costs \$1,500 or so. A top-of-

the-line knee runs \$2,500. Nevertheless, the products are godsend for arthritis sufferers. Ruminating about people in need of new joints, Thomas Hughes, Zimmer's president, said: "Some of the patients come in to the surgeons almost suicidal. If you can imagine a toothache in your hip that never stops, that's what it's like. Then you wake up and the pain is gone."

Dr. Robert Fuson, senior vice president of medical affairs, leads a tour of Zimmer's noisy plant. Orthopedic surgeons are sometimes referred to as carpenters. Seems reasonable, then, that some of the tools for orthopedic surgery are made by Black & Decker. The early procedure to connect a severed joint was to pick up some penny nails at the hardware store and hammer them in. And, indeed, Zimmer's plant resembles a machine shop knocking out parts for a Plymouth. Artificial parts is a labor-intensive business, akin to artisan work, though there are some new computer-driven machines.

Spare body parts of all sorts, Dr. Fuson says, spring from collaborations between doctors and engineers. Most devices are initially intuitive flashes of surgeons laboring at universities; bioengineers do the final tinkering.

The search for better materials is ongoing in the parts business, Dr. Fuson explains. The human body is the most corrosive environment known to man. It

A host of small labs grapples with the changing technologies of the new field.

teems with fluids that battle interlocking substances. The body, for instance, would devour an aluminum hip in a matter of days. As Dr. Fuson put it, "One of the bugaboos of this business is that when you put a foreign substance in the body, there's no telling what will happen."

Thus the parts business is a game of trickery. Its aim is to fool the body into thinking that a piece of metal or plastic was there all along. Zimmer currently favors titanium for its products.

Koff Medical in Salt Lake City became the most famous body parts maker by implanting just one product in just one person. The person happened to be Barney Clark. The product was a mechanical heart.

A year after the front-page headlines, the maker of the Jarvik 7 heart is now looking to get approval for its second human implant, stalled by red tape. No one can say what the artificial heart market might ever amount to, though Dr. Robert Jarvik, inventor of the heart and Koff's president, says, "What you need to do is take a conservative figure. If we implant 20,000 artificial hearts a year at a cost of \$50,000 to \$80,000 a heart, that's a sizable market."

The list of products runs on and on, until the bionic man is nearly complete.

Need some bones? Calcitek, a division of Intermedics, makes a fake bone mineral fashioned out of hydroxylapatite. "When you implant any form of this synthetic bone mineral, it fools the bone into believing it is real bone," explains Dr. Michael Jarcho, the company's president. "So the actual living bone grows and attaches itself to the substance." Though currently restricted to dental applications, the substance is expected to spread to orthopedic applications and be used as a bone graft substitute.

Need blood? Green Cross, a Japanese drug company, has Fluosol, an artificial blood. Still years away from distribution, Fluosol is not without drawbacks, for instance carrying no white cells to combat infections. But in emergency situations it could be a lifesaver.

Musing about the hunt for new and better products as the clatter from the Howmedica parts factory reverberated in the background, Dave Fitzgerald said, "You gotta wonder sometimes if maybe we live too long. But, as long as people get older this market gets bigger. As you get older, your parts wear down. That's what it really comes down to. This whole business is: the wearing down of parts. As long as they wear out, we'll put in new ones."

WEEK IN BUSINESS

The Bell System finally revealed how things will be after the Jan. 1 breakup. For the widows and orphans who wondered how much of an increase A.T. & T. and the seven new operating companies would give shareholders, the payout will rise only 1.1 percent, to \$5.46 a share in 1984, from \$5.40 currently. The 20,000 pages of documents that the company filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission had other insights. Profits of the seven operating companies and the new A.T. & T. will rise to \$8.7 billion, from \$7.3 billion in 1982; revenues will balloon, primarily from double accounting methods, to \$116 billion from a 1982 total of \$85 billion, and the highest-paid chief executive of the operating companies will be William L. Weiss

of Ameritech at \$465,000. Trading in the new Bell shares will start tomorrow, even though stock certificates will not be issued until February. While no windfall is promised for the 3.2 million Bell shareholders, the breakup has already been a gold mine for certain printing companies and promises to be one for the brokerage industry and the Postal Service.

Stocks marked time through most of the week, fluctuating in a narrow trading range. The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 1,250.91, less than a point higher. Interest rates edged up through Thursday, despite a Monday announcement of a \$2.5 billion drop in the money supply for the week ended Nov. 2. That drop put M-1 below the Federal Reserve's revised

target range. But the monetary aggregate jumped back into the target range in the following week, rising \$2.2 billion. That reversed the interest rate trend on Friday, but not by much.

Switzerland has decided to stop investors from using its bank secrecy laws to circumvent insider trading prohibitions. The Government proposed a law that would negate the country's secrecy rules in the event of suspected insider trading and impose a prison sentence of up to three years and an unlimited fine on those convicted. Though officials said the proposal was not a result of American pressure, the S.E.C. has complained that insiders often can get around American law by trading through secret Swiss bank accounts.

Weather Patterns. For months, economists have predicted that the heated economic expansion of the summer would soon begin to cool off. And economic statistics have begun to confirm those forecasts. For October, industrial production rose at a slower rate — eight-tenths of 1 percent, compared with 1.3 percent in August and September. Housing start activity fell 3.8 percent, to a 1.61 million-unit annual rate, compared with 1.67 million in September and 1.9 million in August. And though the operating levels of the nation's factories rose, the jump was smaller than in previous months.

After months of stalemate, Congress passed a compromise bill that will increase the American contribution to the I.M.F. by \$8.4 billion. A 87-to-30 Senate vote plus a 226-to-186 House agreement saved a major political embarrassment, and, according to some economists, a major international banking crisis. Much of the impasse centered on use of the fund's resources in South Africa. The Senate bill permits I.M.F. loans to South Africa, but only under certain stringent conditions. The final bill was sweetened in the House by a \$15.6 billion domestic housing appropriations.

Odd Couple. The venerable Wall Street firm of Morgan Stanley won the job as lead manager of the Teamsters' \$4.7 billion Central States Pension Fund. The fund, which Government officials have called the "bank to organized crime," is required to place its assets in independent hands, but was not satisfied with the recent performance of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, its manager since 1977.

Nathaniel C. Nash

The New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS

WEEK ENDED NOVEMBER 18, 1983

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
ATT	12,772,900	62 1/2	- 1/4
Oil	5,668,500	42 1/2	- 2 1/2
IBM	5,073,100	123 3/4	- 3 1/2
IBM	4,605,500	40	+ 3 1/2
Smk B	3,739,000	60	- 6 1/2
Exxon	3,678,600	36 1/2	- 1 1/2
Ci Data	3,327,000	43 1/2	+ 3 1/2
Mot	3,220,700	36 1/2	+ 2 1/2
Coloco	3,076,000	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
Boeing	3,037,400	70 1/2	+ 1 1/2
G Mot	3,026,000	46 1/2	+ 1 1/2
AMR Cp	2,979,100	38 1/2	+ 3
K mart	2,956,000	38 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Gen El	2,897,300	55 1/2	+ 1 1/2
A Exp	2,816,900	35 1/2	+ 2

MARKET DIARY

	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	1,157	1,172
Declines	839	810
Total Issues	2,229	2,209
New Highs	143	96
New Lows	47	90

VOLUME

	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	417,124,890	19,060,749,135
Same Per. 1982	414,189,280	14,367,431,027

WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES

	High	Low	Last	Net Chng
New York Stock Exchange				
Indust	112.4	110.6	110.8	-0.69
Transp	93.4	96.8	99.4	+2.51
Utilities	48.4	47.9	48.3	-0.13
Finance	95.6	94.8	95.2	+0.83
Composite	96.5	95.1	95.4	-0.36

Standard & Poor's

400 Indust	189.8	183.9	185.5	-1.88
20 Transp	32.2	31.1	31.9	+0.70
40 Utilities	69.2	68.1	68.7	+0.11
40 Financial	18.4	17.9	18.1	+0.17
500 Stocks	168.4	163.6	165.0	-1.20

Dow Jones

30 Indust	1285.0	1240.3	1251.0	+0.82
20 Transp	608.7	591.8	604.0	+10.47
15 Utilities	136.7	135.9	137.3	+0.24
65 Comb	509.4	499.7	505.6	+2.90

The American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS

WEEK ENDED NOV. 18, 1983

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
Wang	1,503,300	33 1/2	- 1 1/2
TexAir	1,169,300	5 1/2	+ 1/2
DomeP	851,700	3 1/2	- 1/2
EchoB wd	813,500	5 1/2	- 1/2
InstSy	794,100	3	- 1/2
Key Ph	604,500	18 1/2	+ 2 1/2
Vrbtm	584,100	21 1/2	- 1/2
YankO	553,100	16 1/2	- 1
Amchl	481,600	19 1/2	+ 1/2
Grangr	473,400	23 1/2	+ 3 1/2

MARKET DIARY

	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	451	450
Declines	345	335
Total Issues	930	926
New Highs	40	14
New Lows	36	54

VOLUME

	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	32,437,900	1,888,617,334
Same Per. 1982	38,073,570	1,132,604,085

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1935
ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, Publisher 1935-1961
ORVIL R. DRYFOOS, Publisher 1961-1963

ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Publisher
A. M. ROSENTHAL, Executive Editor
SEYMOUR TOWSE, Managing Editor
ARTHUR GELS, Deputy Managing Editor
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JOHN M. O'BRIEN, V.P., Controller
ELISE J. ROSS, V.P., Systems

Congress, Gone but Not Done

Congress has wound up a bad year. The session now adjourned faced one overriding issue: the oppressive budget deficits in future years. Lacking a President's leadership, the legislators toyed with a few remedies and then chose default.

The now half-done 98th is the first Congress in 50 years that can be fairly described as clearly split between the parties. The 97th, too, had a Republican Senate and nominally Democratic House, but President Reagan nonetheless held sway in the House through a coalition of Republicans and conservative "boll weevil" Democrats. That coalition became a minority when enough more Democrats won last November to take firm control. The size of the Republican majority in the Senate didn't change, but its attitude did. Jarred by the 1982 Democratic gains, Senate Republicans were more inclined to challenge their President openly.

Still, the year's only really consequential legislation was the reform of Social Security. Even that was the product of 1982's labor, a ratification of the reduction in benefits proposed by a bipartisan commission that resulted from a compact between the White House and Democratic leaders. And barely 10 months later, it was apparent that much greater curtailments of middle-class benefits would be needed to tame massive budget deficits.

Indeed, the politics of the deficit has produced only paralysis. Both chambers resolved boldly last spring to make a bigger dent in the problem than

even the President proposed. They spoke of both tax increases and stiff restraints on spending. But they failed to deliver. The President's refusal to consider serious defense spending cuts and taxes left the legislators in a lonely corner. So the session concluded in a ridiculous scramble over raising the debt ceiling, and the debt continues to soar.

Congress's duty and desire to monitor foreign policy resulted in a few modest advances. After bravely delaying the MX missile for two years, the legislators finally succumbed in return for arms control concessions that are still theoretical. Attempts to influence aid to El Salvador and curb the secret war against Nicaragua were inconclusive. The Administration was financed on its present course but left with doubt that Congress would ever let it escalate the military interventions.

Like Presidents Ford and Carter, Mr. Reagan tried to dodge the War Powers Resolution, which since Vietnam has required Congress's consent for the involvement of troops in foreign combat. The bombing of the Marine barracks in Beirut forced the President to concede the principle in return for 18 months of involvement in Lebanon.

The members now disperse to impress the electorate with this feeble record. They had better try hard; next year's session, in an election year, is bound to be even less productive.

Science, Conscience and Bombs

Pope John Paul II has an admirable interest in correcting misjudgments, even those of the distant past. Recently he found a good word to say for Martin Luther, the whistle-blower who forced Reformation and schism on Western Christendom. This week the Pope firmly dissociated himself from predecessors who persecuted Galileo, assuring scientists that as seekers of the truth "you will find in the Church and in this Apostolic See your most convinced allies."

But with the olive branch of reconciliation came a thorn to prick the conscience of scientists engaged in military research. John Paul urged them to exercise freedom of choice and quit "the laboratories and factories of death." By abandoning fields of research likely to be used for deadly purposes, "the scientists of the whole world ought to be united in a common readiness to disarm science and to form a providential force for peace."

The same issue gravely troubled the American scientists who developed atomic weapons during World War II. With good reason to fear that Nazi Germany was working along similar lines, they patriotically invented the bomb. After the war, foreseeing the nationalist fervors that drive the arms race, they succeeded in having at least the produc-

tion of nuclear weapons placed under the civilian control of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Their continuing concern is embodied in the Federation of American Scientists, a vigorous advocate of arms control. It is echoed by a dissident Soviet minority led by the towering figure of Andrei Sakharov.

What more should be expected of scientists? Galileo, in Brecht's play, derides them as "a race of inventive dwarfs who can be hired for anything." But this rebuke, like the Pope's appeal, assigns too heavy a responsibility to scientists.

Scientific discoveries aren't like magic swords that only one person can draw from the stone. The principles that underlie the hydrogen bomb were discovered independently by Russian, British, French and Chinese scientists. Most such research is done by teams. Renunciation of military research by individual scientists would make little practical difference to the arms race.

It is not scientists who create and build new weapons. Nations do. Scientists who develop weapons are the instruments of national policy, not its shapers. John Paul's cogent appeal for the disarming of science is well taken, but scientists alone should not have to bear the burden of answering it.

Relief for Mr. and Mrs. Doe

Let us hope that the parents of Long Island's Baby Jane Doe are finally relieved of one of the two kinds of anguish they have suffered for a month. The first began with their daughter's birth: She is severely handicapped. The second, altogether unnecessary, was caused by an assortment of Big Brothers who catapulted themselves into a tragic family situation.

Open spine is only one of the baby's defects. She also has a diminished brain mass and an improperly formed brain stem. A spinal operation might give her a longer life, but one of which she'd always be unaware. "As she grew older," her mother said, "she would always be an infant . . . and her overall condition would be pain." After consultation with doctors, clergy and social workers, the parents chose to forgo surgery.

For this painful choice, a lawyer with no connection to the family dragged them through a trial, implying murderous neglect. When he was defeated, the Reagan Administration jumped in. Now Federal Judge Leonard Wexler has blocked this intrusion as well. He, too, found the parents' decision

reasonable and compassionate. But with advances in neonatal care, there will be other Baby Does. More and more parents may confront these appalling choices. How can they be truly helped?

A Presidential commission on medical ethics proposed last year that hospitals prepare themselves with policy guidelines. It suggested hospital review whenever parents and their physicians decide to forgo a therapy, when the parents and physicians disagree or when the parents appear incapable of judging their child's best interests. When the benefits of therapy are unclear, it proposed summoning an "ethics committee."

Whatever the circumstances, the commission asked for a "very strict standard" for discontinuing treatment: only when the handicaps are "so severe that continued existence would not be a net benefit to the infant."

That is precisely Judge Wexler's "due consideration of the medical options available and . . . a genuine concern for the best interests of the child." It is a far better answer than that given by political actors who thrust themselves into these tragedies.

Topics

Suffixes and Sequels

Ists, Ites and Autis

Just as there are fashions in politics, so there seem to be fashions in political suffixes. A generation ago, thoroughgoing supporters of Stalin were Stalinists — and one way they proved it was always to refer to Trotskyites pejoratively as Trotskyites. Stalinoids, meanwhile, were people who tilted toward Stalinism.

Now it's the terms that have tilted. What do you call an adherent of Ronald Reagan? If you mean to be neutral, the word is probably Reaganite, as in Carterite. The "-ite" ending no longer conveys so automatic a sneer. If you're looking for a pejorative, the fashionable term seems to be Reaganoid, with overtones of celluloid. Ardent fans of the President and his colleagues are apt to call them Reaganauts, implying a brave crew of political astronauts.

It's hard to see any comparable suf-

fix asset on the Democratic side. Cranstonian and Jacksonian have a certain ring, but Mondallian sounds like modern art and Glennite sounds like a vinyl suitcase covering. The most luckless case, however, would arise if the Republican candidate turns out to be the Vice President. He'd have to coin some team term quick, like New Dealer or New Frontiersman. It could not flatter his supporters to call them Bushers.

The Big Book

In trade parlance, a "big" book used to mean a major work by an important author with a lucrative market potential. But we've noticed that books are becoming literally larger, in line with a trend to longer movies, interminable TV mini-series and marathon races.

What could be the biggest of the big

books is a new one from the National Geographic Society, weighing in at nearly 10 pounds, titled "People and Places of the Past." Measuring 12 by 18 inches, it is the Society's largest single production, and, unlike an atlas, it is actually meant to be read.

A friend who has wrestled with it finds that the Society is flatteringly fit and dexterity of its readers.

"You can't really manage it on your lap, and it sits too low on a coffee table," he reports. "The trick is to cantilever it on a desk, so you can flick the poster-sized pages and get close enough to read them."

"Then you've got the problem of storing it. It's almost a coffee table itself and won't fit the bookshelf. So I found an answer — it's perfect for tamping down and concealing the pile of newspapers on the kitchen chair. But there's only one pile, and I hope the good people at the Geographic don't plan a sequel."

Letters

U.S. Pechant for Seeding Pro-Soviet Regimes

To the Editor:

Tom Wicker's column of Nov. 7, "Unsettling Questions," concerns a much-needed debate. Of particular interest is the question "Can the United States tolerate a Marxist government in the Western Hemisphere?" and its subsidiary question, "Must such a state necessarily become a Soviet puppet?"

Recall that after taking power Fidel Castro came to the United States for assistance. He was summarily dismissed. Only one great power offered help. If Castro is now a Soviet puppet, haven't we created a self-fulfilling prophecy?

Consider Chile. Then Secretary of State Henry Kissinger unequivocally stated that the decision of the Chilean electorate was not binding on the United States. Our Government felt free to destabilize the Allende Government. Variations on the same theme can be produced.

However, the underlying reasons are not always articulated. In the typical Western Hemisphere country, a large impoverished underclass struggles for advancement, perhaps even for subsistence. The expanding American multinational corporations invest heavily there because of the cheap labor and accessible natural resources.

To improve their lot, the underclass urges its government to curb the un-

restrained enterprises that are crushing them. Steeped in the ideology of free enterprise, many Americans consider each effort Communist or at the very least socialist. Either way it is "Marxist."

This view is encouraged by propaganda (varying from subliminal to blatantly overt) from the multinationals, which fear nationalization of their substantial assets in that country. They also face the loss of a competitive advantage. These corporations are heavy campaign contributors and have much clout in Washington.

So the clash — basically economic — appears to be political. It appears to be Marxism vs. free enterprise; U.S.S.R. vs. U.S.A. It is not surprising therefore that we almost invariably end up supporting the ruling, but not necessarily democratic, and frequently oppressive regimes. Any successful leader of the underclass becomes anathema here.

Hence, if the country's social movement was not originally pro-Soviet, it soon becomes so. We have helped push them in that direction. For where else can they go?

This is not to say that the U.S.S.R. is not expansionist. It is. But that requires other countermeasures. A distinction must be made between Russian expansionism and indigenous social movements.

Our sensitivity and ability to distin-

guish between the two types of situations is critical. Unless the United States can accept and encourage movements dedicated to improving the lives of the oppressed, we will be expanding the conflict with the Soviet Union. Much of the developing world will become anti-American.

Further, we must note the added danger that we will use military force to resolve an economic conflict disguised as a political problem. Without consultation with Congress, the President can send in the troops. This makes the opposition appear unpatriotic for not supporting our embattled forces that are suffering casualties.

There is also the danger of curbing constitutional rights of free press, as in the Grenada incident.

When asked why reporters were not permitted in Grenada — not even under the established pooling system — Secretary of Defense Weinberger said that he couldn't think of overruling his experts — the military leadership. This is an acceptable response for a corporate executive. It is not an acceptable response for a public servant in a democratic country dedicated to civilian control of the military.

Are we fostering corporate statism to combat "Marxism"? Unfortunately, this possibility exists.

MONROE R. LAZERE
New York, Nov. 14, 1983

The Damage a Muscular Dollar Inflicts — Here and Abroad

To the Editor:

In praising "The Muscular Dollar" (Op-Ed Nov. 8), Charles Wolf Jr. ignores a number of major economic costs of that phenomenon.

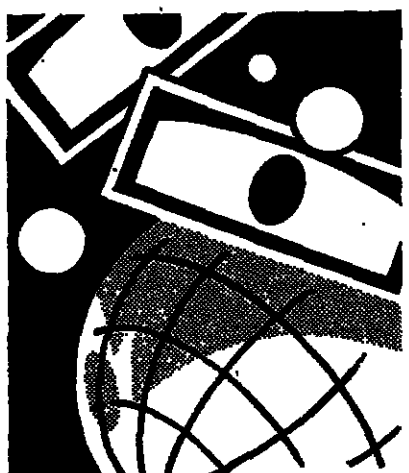
For the United States, over two million jobs will be lost as the resulting trade deficit soars past \$100 billion in 1984. A rising number of firms are chopping their investment plans, thereby jeopardizing the sustainability of the recovery and the long-run health of our economy, as they increasingly fear lasting competitive disadvantage from dollar overvaluation.

Abroad, monetary policies cannot turn stimulative without risking unacceptable currency weakness. Japan and most of Europe are thus condemned to modest growth, if not continued stagnation.

Admittedly, some may see benefits from dollar overvaluation which outweigh, or at least partly offset, these costs. But Wolf is unambiguously wrong when he asserts that the strong dollar improves the prospect for servicing third-world debt, and the point is sufficiently important to merit careful response.

In fact, there are half a dozen rea-

sons why the nexus of high American interest rates and an overvalued dollar deeply intensifies the debt problem. The high interest rates increase



the servicing costs directly, of course, to the tune of \$4 billion (net) per percentage point.

Since most debt is denominated in dollars, its real value is sharply increased by the dollar's strength. Since most debtor countries peg their own

currencies to the dollar, we drag their exchange rates up and impair their competitive position in non-dollar markets. Since most primary commodities (including oil) are traded in dollars, high prices result and dampen demand for products that still dominate most debtors' exports.

Moreover, dollar overvaluation triggers severe trade protectionism in the United States; the Administration has already imposed or tightened controls in half a dozen industries, including some (such as steel) which are crucial to the very countries strapped by debt (such as Brazil). And I would argue that the strong dollar, paradoxically, dampens growth both at home and abroad — thereby further weakening the prospect for the debtors to expand their exports, the only lasting solution to the debt problem.

Whatever one thinks about the overall effects of the currency situation, we should thus realize that it affects the debt situation quite adversely. Through that channel alone it severely threatens the future of the world economy.

C. FRED BERGSTEIN
Director, Institute
for International Economics
Washington, Nov. 14, 1983

A 'Grand and Tragic' Russia With Undiminished Territorial Appetite

To the Editor:

While one may agree with Jan Morris's characterization of the Russians as a "grand and tragic nation, struggling always, if often in ways we do not like, to find some fulfillment of their own" (Op-Ed Nov. 13), her connecting of the tragedy to the statement that "time and again, after all, the outside world has brutally attacked them" is an odd piece of history — and one that is all too often repeated. It may reflect Russian self-perceptions (self-serving even if sometimes sincere) but scarcely any reality. What tragedy there is has not

lain at Russia's borders (except perhaps for many of its neighbors).

Since mid-16th century, Russia has grown at an average yearly rate of over 18,000 square miles. In the last century and a half, when Russia was a well-established great power, the expansion rate has been over 10,000 square miles a year. Some victim! Some fulfillment!

Brutal attacks there were, but on others no less than by others. To be sure, there were invasions: the Mongols, the Poles, the French, the Germans. But in what way is this record of invasion distinguishable from what

can be said of just about any other European country? Is Polish, or Italian, or French, or German, or Czech history very different? Did they not also endure invasions, some from the same sources?

In brief, Russia is not exceptional in the degree to which it has victimized others or been victimized by others. It just became rather larger than any of them. If Afghanistan ends up "joining" the Soviet Union, that will be another 250,000 square miles of self-fulfillment for half a decade's work.

JOHN D. PHILLIPS
Montreal, Nov. 14, 1983

Alternative to Nuclear Deterrence (Groundwork in Place)

To the Editor:

You are to be commended on your lead editorial Nov. 6 "The Winter After the Bomb," but you do a disservice to the search for peace when you state: "The hard question is how [to prevent nuclear war], and the settled, if crude, answer is nuclear deterrence. Deterrence works because it is based on horror. What different policy is desired by those who now agonize about the extent of the horror? There's no visible alternative to deterrence, no matter how ghastly the ways nuclear war would kill."

As one who, as a Navy officer, saw Hiroshima three months after the bomb, I have ever since been committed to preventing its recurrence. Nuclear deterrence is not the answer. What you prepare for is what you will get. Every increase on either side increases the chance of usage. The deterrence policy is still MAD — mutual assured destruction.

You ask what policy I desire? I want to return to the sound groundwork laid during the Eisenhower and Kennedy Administrations for general, staged disarmament under an international organization with powers of inspection and verification, all tied to a peace-keeping force and effective machinery for the settlement of disputes. This was all spelled out by that pre-eminent citizen of your city, John J. McCloy, in the McCloy-Zorin Agreement of Sept. 20, 1961, formally known as the Joint Statement of Agreed Principles for Disarmament Negotiations.

These fundamental principles are the core of House Concurrent Resolution 123, introduced last May 10 by Representative George Brown Jr., who has 39 co-sponsors to date. It asks the Administration "to initiate renewed serious consideration" of this agreement and "to initiate joint reconsideration" with the Soviet Union.

After years of tinkering at the edges of the nuclear nightmare with little treaties while the military-industrial-

academic-Congressional complex rushes onward, it is time for bold statesmanship in keeping with "the world's most important cause," as you put it.

SANDFORD ZEE PERSONS
Vice President
World Federalist Association
Arlington, Va., Nov. 7, 1983

Corroborated Evidence

To the Editor:

As a participant in the Conference on the World After Nuclear War, held in Washington last week, I was shocked by your editorial.

Most offensive (and wrong) is your assertion that the "scientists . . . were describing a study that should not be confused with science" because it had "not yet been published."

The results of the Turco, Toon, Ackerman, Pollack and Sagan (TTAPS) study presented at the conference may be the most thoroughly reviewed material in history. They were carefully reviewed seven months ago by a distinguished group of about 100 atmospheric scientists (many of them have since embarked on similar independent studies, whose results overwhelmingly confirm those of TTAPS in all important respects). They have also

been subjected to the usual referee process for publication in Science.

Results of the TTAPS and other atmospheric studies, moreover, will be presented to the American Geophysical Union's annual meeting in December. As if that were not enough, Soviet scientists have conducted their own independent study; it too confirms the TTAPS results.

Far from "arguing about the soot and sunlight," the scientists are in virtually complete agreement on the important consequences of a large-scale nuclear war. What argument there has been has centered on the details of how such a war might be conducted.

In the light of a nuclear war's monstrous threat to human and nonhuman life alike — the outcome of over three billion years of evolution — the statement that "deterrence" is the "settled, if crude, answer" is truly fatuous. According to what ethic can we risk, even by mistake, annihilation of the inhabitants of the entire planet?

Can we not at least raise the question of some better way to resolve our (comparatively puny) differences?

ANNE R. ERLICHER
Stanford, Calif., Nov. 9, 1983

The writer is a senior research associate in Stanford University's Department of Biological Sciences.

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سلا على الاله

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 — The image-makers are moving in on John Glenn, and if he allows them to encourage them, you can bet on Mondale and Reagan in 1984.

They think he's too plain, too pragmatic, too remote from the liberal tradition of the Democratic Party. They want him to come out clear as a punch in the nose, fight with Mondale, ridicule Reagan — anything to hit the headlines and the TV news.

Scott Miller, from the McCann-Erickson advertising agency, is apparently advising Senator Glenn on what is called his "media strategy." The New Republic tells us that Mr. Miller handled the Coca-Cola account and came up with such stunning slogans as "Coke is IT!" (I thought Clara Bow was "IT").

It's odd that Mr. Miller didn't think about another Coke slogan he invented: "It's the Real Thing." For that's precisely Senator Glenn's best and maybe his only hope. He's not fancy but plain, not ideological but practical.

By accident, I have known this guy for years, before he ever got into politics. We served on an advisory board of the World Book Encyclopedia, and spent a week every autumn at some fancy joint, talking about the future, which is Mr. Glenn's favorite subject.

Nothing could be sillier than to try to make John Glenn anything but what he is. He's an intelligent, dead-honest character, a middle-of-the-roader, a bit of a "square," a Presbyterian in a secular age.

He has been compared to Dwight Eisenhower, which is right in a way, because like Ike, he is a soldier who knows the strengths and weaknesses of the Pentagon. He has also been compared to Ronald Reagan, which is wrong in a way because while he shares many of Mr. Reagan's doubts about the welfare state, he has the courage of Mr. Reagan's conviction. But unlike the President, Senator Glenn believes in bringing talent, rather than buddies, to the top of the Federal Government. His strength is

WASHINGTON

The Wrong Stuff

By James Reston

precisely that he is not a man of the conservative right, like Ronald Reagan, or of the liberal persuasion, like Walter Mondale.

There's no way Mr. Glenn can compete with Mr. Mondale for the support of the unions or with Ronald Reagan on the cunning arts of the stage and television.

President Reagan is in the White House because he's an attractive guy who linked the techniques of Hollywood and Madison Avenue to Presidential politics.

Nobody can beat him at this game, or beat Mr. Mondale at organizing the

unions, the blacks, Hispanic voters, the liberal intellectuals and other Democratic Party constituencies.

Certainly not John Glenn. He has nothing going for him but the plain people, the independents, the disenchanted Democrats and Republicans who don't believe in party politics but believe in believing. Nothing could be worse for Senator Glenn than to try, as his "media advisers" are suggesting, to be clever and fancy.

He can't compete with Walter Mondale on these grounds. Mr. Mondale has won the respect of the unions. He has fought their battles and deserves

their support, and is now calling in his chips.

Senator Glenn's image-makers are stupid if they think they can win public relations games against President Reagan. On the tricks of television politics, which involve personality and propaganda more than anything else, Mr. Reagan is a genius. He's an authentic phony who honestly believes he's sincere. It's a successful combination. But Senator Glenn, if he tried to compete on these grounds, would come across as a phony-phony. There's no way he could win using these techniques, and Annie Glenn wouldn't tolerate it if he tried.

So the Senator from Ohio has reached a critical point in his campaign for the Presidency. Congress is in recess until the New Year, and he is free to fly his plane all over the country. It will be interesting to see what he does in these next couple of months.

He is down in the popularity polls against Mr. Mondale now, which presumably is why his image-makers

are trying to make him change his tactics and even his character and his middle-of-the-road approach.

It's true, as Mr. Mondale says, that Senator Glenn is not following the ideological line of the Democratic Party, or attacking President Reagan as hard as Mr. Mondale thinks he should. But that's John Glenn's way. He simply doesn't agree with Walter Mondale on many questions of domestic or foreign policy.

Also, he's not against everything President Reagan has done. In some ways, his strength lies in the fact that he has the courage of President Reagan's convictions, which is more than can be said for Mr. Reagan.

Although Mr. Glenn is in a bit of a slump right now in the polls, he's on a roll with the movie "The Day After." But the last thing he needs is a lot of P.R. types trying to make him clever rather than true. For Senator Glenn this is the "wrong stuff." It's the clever guys around here who're causing the most trouble and confusion.

See the Effects of Nuclear War. Be Emotional.

By Paul R. Ehrlich

especially by "scientific" jargon such as "counterforce strikes" and "mutual assured destruction."

This cool approach is thought by some to be admirable and responsible. I think it is foolish and irresponsible. If one should not get emotional about the possibility of the horrible deaths of one's self, one's family and friends, and of the end of civilization, what should one get emotional about?

Nuclear deterrence takes on a new appearance when viewed in accurate, emotional terms. Nuclear weapons deter only if you convince the enemy that you are prepared to squash, pulp, mash, freeze, starve, dismember, cremate or vaporize millions of "enemy" men, women and children. To deter also means to face the high probability that, if deterrence fails, you will get to watch your own wife (husband, baby, mother) eviscerated by flying glass, or decapitated, turned incandescent, starved to death in the cold, or die slowly in excruciating agony, without medical aid. If it fails, you will know in your last moments that, in all likelihood, history, as well as the lives of your family and friends, is ending.

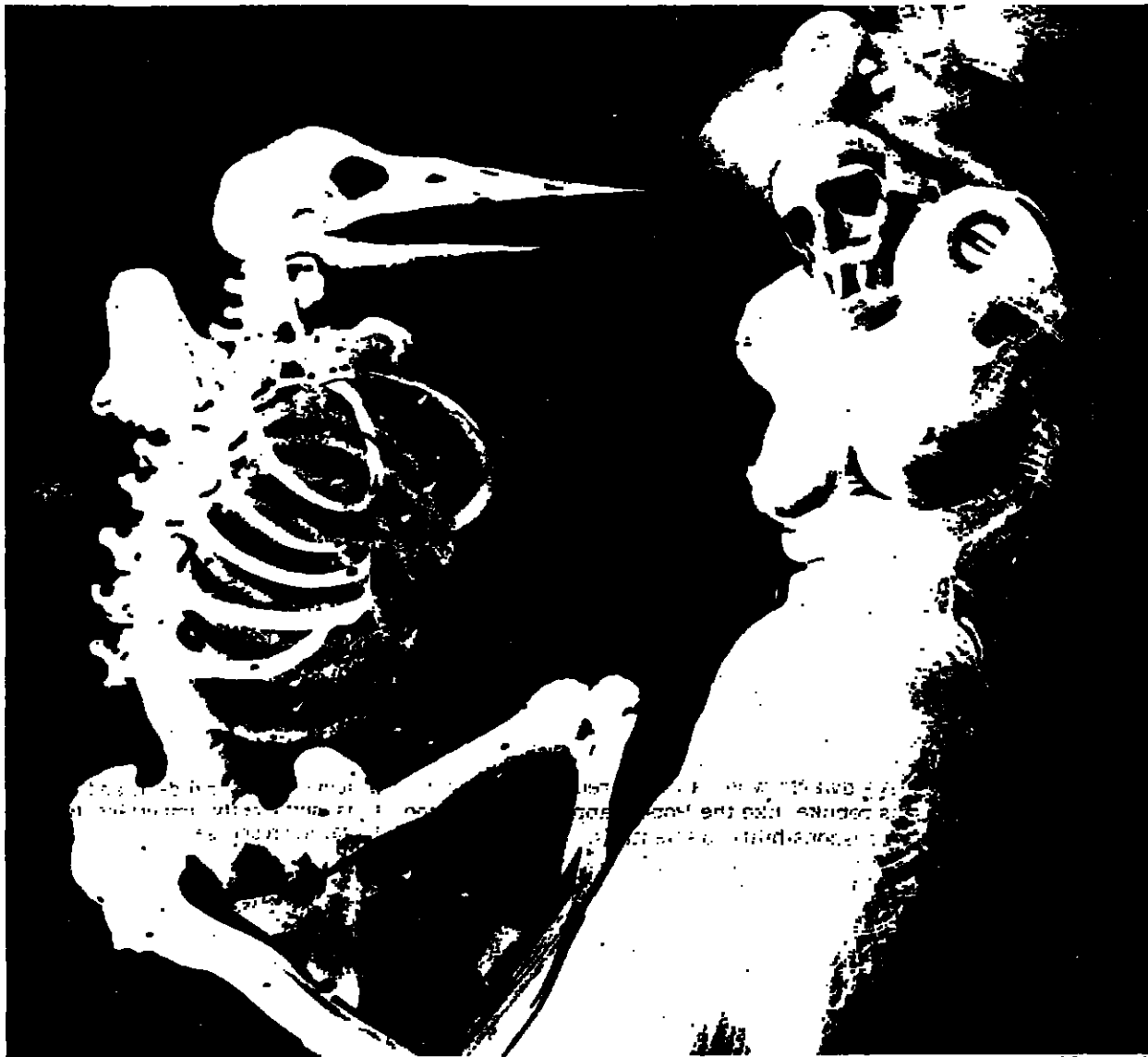
Why do the proponents of nuclear deterrence think it will not fail? How do they suppose credibility can be maintained without risking a nuclear exchange? The keystone of deter-

rence theory is that national leaders can be counted upon to act rationally in times of crisis (as the Soviet military did in shooting down a South Korean airliner, killing all 269 aboard). It depends on all systems working as

designed (like the American helicopters that crashed in the attempt to rescue the hostages in Iran). And soon — if the United States deploys the cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in Europe and pushes the Soviet Union

into "launch on warning" status — deterrence theorists will be betting the future of civilization on the assumption that shoddy Soviet military computers will never make an error.

Clearly, coolness and intellectual understanding are not enough. In too many people's minds in both East and



Children Watch?

By Mark Gerzon

CONCORD, Mass. — "Dad, what's the biggest kind of bomb?" my 9-year-old son asked me. And I wondered: At what age should parents expose children to the realities of nuclear war? Tonight, with the broadcast of "The Day After," parents will have to decide whether their children should be encouraged, allowed or forbidden to watch the suffering and destruction that the film depicts.

The question divides neighbors, teachers, even couples. After my wife and I screened the film, for example, she concluded that our son should be forbidden to watch it, as should all children under the age of 12. I concluded that he is old enough to watch it, if he wants to and if we watch and discuss it with him.

Our disagreement typifies the complexity of caring in a nuclear age. She wanted to protect our son until he is older, stronger and less likely to be overwhelmed by the hopeless terror of the post-nuclear world. I thought I could tell from his questions that, unlike our two younger sons, he is aware of the nuclear threat. In his childlike way, he is facing the unprecedented terror of having been brought into a nuclear world. I do not want to com-

Mark Gerzon is president of Media Productions Inc., which specializes in films about critical social issues.

pound his terror with our silence.

We finally decided that he should not watch the film until he is a few years older. But my wife agreed with me that it was time to talk — and, more important, listen — to him about the issue.

In making their decisions, most parents will have to follow the advice of experts who have screened the film. My advice to them is: You are the experts. You know your children best.

I doubt that many responsible parents will permit children under 8 to see the film. Educators for Social Responsibility, an organization of parents and teachers specializing in nuclear education, believes that children 12 and under should not be allowed to watch the program. Others feel that a concerned, involved parent sharing the experience is more important than chronological age.

As parents, we should be concerned about children having nightmares if they watch the film, or about depressed adolescents becoming sui-

dal. But let us not pretend that we mature, stable, responsible adults know how to cope with the prospect of incineration. Our children have a right to know that we are troubled too.

Parents who doubt that even very young children fear nuclear war should watch a movie such as "In the Nuclear Shadow," which shows young people from 8 to 18 talking frankly about it. Or they should read the studies that show that the number of children who express such fears is increasing rapidly.

Let's face it: There is no "right age" at which to learn that the world may disintegrate without warning at any moment. Soviet and American children live on a nuclear "death row." In the time it takes a child to fix and eat a bowl of cereal, his world could become a fiery, radioactive hell. If there is an age at which one is supposed to live comfortably with this fact, I certainly have not yet reached it. I hope I never will.

Nothing is gained by prematurely exposing children to terrifying nuclear films. That is why we will put our three kids to bed before "The Day After" starts. But that does not mean we can, or should, try to hide from them the nuclear facts of life. They have a right to know not only the facts about nuclear war but also what their mother and father are doing to prevent it.

Live, Die: Moot Point

By Robert J. Lieber and Dan Horowitz

WASHINGTON — After watching "The Day After," many Americans will wonder whether it would be better to perish in a nuclear blast than to survive. But some scientists, in both America and the Soviet Union, now believe this question is moot: They say that nobody will long survive an all-out exchange.

The detonation of roughly 5,000 megatons of the 12,000 megatons currently held in United States and Soviet arsenals (and possibly as few as 100 megatons, if directed against a large number of cities) could cause climatic disaster, culminating in a "nuclear winter" and the extinction of life throughout the Northern Hemisphere and possibly the globe.

The scientific evidence is not absolutely conclusive. Yet if initial estimates are even remotely accurate, the wider implications of a nuclear winter could profoundly alter our strategic outlook.

If the superpowers were to accept the prospect that a massive nuclear exchange might produce a nuclear winter, the image of nuclear war as "mutual suicide" would seem less a metaphor than a fearful reality. The specter of massive use of nuclear weapons would become virtually self-detering, since the decision to use them would be suicidal.

The possibility of nuclear winter might calm European fears that America and the Soviet Union could use the Continent as a surrogate in a nuclear exchange. It would further discourage the notion that a nuclear first strike by either side could be "successful." The force required to knock out the other side's land-based missiles would probably be more than enough to bring on a nuclear winter, thus destroying the country that launched the attack. In essence, beyond a certain level (necessarily ill-defined), the idea of nuclear superiority becomes meaningless.

The use of nuclear weapons cannot be ruled out entirely. It might still be considered "rational" to use them if the combined megatonnage of the explosives were to fall below the hypothetical threshold of a nuclear winter. But the threshold would hinder the Soviet Union, which has invested heavily in high-megaton warheads. Nonetheless, the Soviet Union may benefit strategically from another consequence of a possible nuclear winter: The risk of conventional war is increased as nuclear responses become more implausible. The idea of the Kremlin's launching a conventional attack on Western Europe, for example, would be less irrational than it is now, given greater Western reluctance to cross the nuclear threshold. Conventional defenses thus take on a greater importance.

If the idea of a nuclear winter does hold up, then it leads to a second idea — minimum deterrence. Since the peril of a nuclear winter limits the megatonnage that could be used in a nuclear exchange, the missiles of both sides become less vulnerable. Hence, the logic behind the arms race would be greatly weakened, and hawks and doves might even agree on the rationale for negotiating reductions in the number and size of nuclear weapons.

The accuracy of the nuclear winter analysis is not certain. Still, if the idea were to be accepted by American and Soviet policy makers, the world might become a safer place, and "The Day After" might never come.

Robert J. Lieber is professor of government at Georgetown University and co-author (with Kenneth A. Oye) of "Eagle Defiant: U.S. Foreign Policy in the 1980's." Dan Horowitz, professor of political science at the Hebrew University, in Jerusalem, is visiting professor at Georgetown.

An Anti-Deterrent Film

By William V. O'Brien

WASHINGTON — The emotional shock to the public from a look at life after a nuclear exchange could have lasting political consequences. It is conceivable that tonight's movie — as well as other doomsday messages — could spur a great popular movement aimed at eliminating all nuclear weapons. But by undermining the credibility of our nuclear deterrent, such a movement could increase the likelihood of a nuclear exchange.

There is no reason to believe that nuclear weapons will be universally and permanently banned. More fundamentally, there is no reason to believe that human nature will change and that aggressive war will cease to be a perennial threat to free societies. Those are the main reasons why we need a credible nuclear deterrent that will maintain the relatively peaceful balance of the last 40 years.

For decades, we have recognized the horrors of general nuclear war. At the same time, we have feared the horrors of a world progressively incorporated into the Gulag Archipelago as a result of nuclear intimidation and aggression. Nuclear deterrence meets both these threats to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and has thus far saved us from being either Red or dead.

Deterrence depends on the technical capabilities of nuclear weapons systems and the will to use them in response to nuclear aggression. Deterrence also depends, critically, on demonstrating the resolve to retaliate in kind for any nuclear aggression. It is important to understand, however, that an effective deterrent need not rely on a willingness to engage in total mutual destruction.

William V. O'Brien, professor of government at Georgetown University, is author of "The Conduct of Just and Limited War."

Rather, it requires a will to use nuclear weapons in the most controlled, limited manner that is technically and humanly possible — if deterrence should ever fail and the alternatives are some kind of limited nuclear defense or surrender.

To be effective, deterrence must be credible. To be credible, a deterrent posture must convince potential enemies beyond any reasonable doubt that aggression would bring them no gains proportionate to the damage that they would suffer. Deterrence requires the willingness to follow through on your threats if you are subjected to nuclear aggression. In a free society, this means that political leaders entrusted with responsibility to maintain a credible deterrent and to carry out war-fighting strategies need public support.

If, under the influence of films like "The Day After" and the propaganda of the peace movement, a substantial constituency in the United States and in the principal allied nations demands, in effect, unilateral renunciation of nuclear deterrence and defense, credible deterrence will become impossible.

A deterrent lacking credibility could produce a number of tragic consequences. The non-Communist world would be left naked in the face of intimidation and aggression. Moreover, arms control could not move forward, for there would be no incentive to negotiate. All serious modern arms control achievements between the nuclear powers have been based on the assumption of stable nuclear deterrence. There remains unilateral disarmament, appeasement and abandonment of the world to totalitarian aggressors who would have no scruples about the use of nuclear weapons except those enjoined by fear of retaliation in kind. Ironically, these beneficiaries of our fears may still cause "The Day After" in wars we can no longer deter.

ESSAY

Report To Ustinov

By William Safire

for no reason that American officials blame extremist Iranians rather than Syria for the Syrian-encouraged attacks on their marines.

4. Best Bet for Headlines in the Persian Gulf: At dinner parties in Langley and McLean, Va. (veal in awful cream sauce, tiny candied carrots) big expectations for Iraq to use French jets and missiles to attack Iran. Much head-shaking at non-coverage of this war; in one day, more soldiers were killed than in all Arab-Israeli wars.

U.S. intelligence thinks that Iraq, which is losing the war, will strike Iran's oil facilities at Kharg Island and call in Saudi Awacs to blunt Iran's reaction. Iran cannot close Strait of Hormuz to squeeze Iraq's Arab allies but will frighten all shippers and insurers away from war zone, precipitating new oil crisis. (If U.S. has not been filling strategic reserve with Mexican oil, many faces will be red in Washington.)

At that point, the Americans figure, besieged Iran will become ripe for Soviet takeover by subversion, alliance or invasion. Our troops are remaining in Afghanistan, taking steady losses from Afghan guerrillas, mainly for that opportunity.

5. Mysterious Trouble Within Ruling Circle: Great consternation at N.S.C. White House staff and gatherings of Henry's Underground about what this agent-in-place can only interpret as worry over rampant alcoholism. Phrase heard everywhere is "Rummy's back!" followed by much sputtering and spilling of drinks. Might be attempt to impose economic sanctions by substituting Grenadine rum for vodka.

6. Political Expectations of Media

Elite: Georgetown Cocktail Party Set (crudites, blue cheese dip) expects you to bypass Chernenko again and to replace Andropov with one of "next generation" on Politburo; nothing is known here of Grishin-Gromyko power play, or of your own inclination to step forward.

Regarding Reagan regime, pundits expect odd-bedfellow alliance of Casey and Shultz to enlist William Simon to run re-election campaign, thereby enticing right-wingers to return to fold if Reagan runs. Drew Lewis said to have his hands full in corporate life. Romancing of Simon signals eclipse of Cap Weinberger, your counterpart. Might mean combination of vodka sanctions and changing of guard at Pentagon, as evidenced by frequent whisper at cocktail parties: "first Rummy, and now Bill!"

Comrade General, I intend to continue filing these reports on this special channel direct to you during the forthcoming time of turmoil. Please tell your pilots to stop using my real name on open transmissions, as this could blow my catering cover; in all communications, use code name "Fiddsticks."

Memo to: Dmitri Ustinov, Defense Minister of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

From: Yalqi V. Polki, Agent-in-Place-as-Butler, Georgetown Catering Service, Washington, D.C.

Via: Back-channel pouch, avoiding Ambassador Dobrynin here and Comrade Andropov there, per new reporting instructions of Military Planning Group for December Central Committee Meeting.

1. The Mood in Washington. All at cocktail parties are persuaded that Soviet-U.S. relations are at "all-time low." The Soviet Union is never blamed; instead, fault found in the strident rhetoric of Reagan. Credit Anatoly for fine job in selling American ruling circles on Kremlin innocence in breakdown of relations. This triumph of our propaganda has caused "nuclear jitters," with great trepidation about effect of better-than-red television show and a string of nervous arms-control offers.

2. Perception of Soviet Leadership: Although no farewell party was catered for William Clark at National Security Council, conversations overheard in "McFarlane mixers" indicate that Americans think Comrade Andropov is a one-term General Sec-

retary and consequently the U.S.S.R. is now in effect a military dictatorship.

As is well known, the rise of a military figure to dominance as "king-maker," to which both K.G.B. and party apparat must appeal, means that Soviet foreign policy over next few years will stress maximum military preparedness and minimum military action. When Defense rules, caution in use of force reigns. Here in Washington, Joint Chiefs opposed landing in Grenada and deployment of forces in Lebanon, because actual combat reveals weaknesses in military machine.

3. Expectations of Soviet Conduct in Middle East: At diplomatic receptions in Foggy Bottom (cheese puffs, no more pickled Chinese water chestnuts wrapped in bacon), it is said that Moscow has lost control over Damascus. Assad's war on P.L.O. was not in Soviet interest, and U.S.S.R. unwilling to be drawn into conflict with Israeli or multinational troops at Syrian timing. However, Assad is ill — the announced "appendicitis" is unlikely in a man who has already had his appendix out — and a change in warlike Syrian posturing is foreseen. It is not

Comedy Buoys 'Terms of Endearment'

By STEPHEN FARBER

LOS ANGELES
This fall astronauts have conquered the screens as well as the skies. "The Right Stuff," the rousing true story of the Mercury astronauts, is the most acclaimed movie of the season. Now, in "Terms of Endearment," which opens in New York Wednesday, Jack Nicholson makes his first screen appearance in two years playing Garrett Breedlove, a fictional astronaut trying to adjust to a more humdrum existence after his glory days in the air are over. Paunchy, frequently drunk, seeking solace in the beds of younger women, Garrett finally comes down to earth when he begins an affair with his next-door neighbor, a wealthy, middle-aged Houston widow named Aurora Greenway.

"I was glad to get to do this character on the comic side," Mr. Nicholson says, "because I knew 'The Right Stuff' was coming out. I asked to see it when we started working on this, but there just wasn't anything cut together then. And then I decided I didn't want to see it. I thought I'd rather just take a shot that I'd get something truthful about the astronauts on the flip side of the coin. From what I've read about them, I don't think this is really outlandish or impossible behavior for a former astronaut."

Garrett Breedlove is not the main character in "Terms of Endearment," which has been written for the screen and directed by James L. Brooks. Based on Larry McMurtry's novel, the film tells the story of a mother-daughter relationship over a period of 30 years. Shirley MacLaine and Debra Winger have the leading roles; the various men in their lives are supporting players. Yet the Garrett Breedlove character holds the key to the unique nature of this film. He was the one character invented for the movie, and his presence indicates Mr. Brooks's wry approach to the material.

In explaining why he added Breedlove to Mr. McMurtry's gallery of characters, Mr. Brooks says, "Aurora had a lot of suitors in the book, and it was appealing to consolidate those characters into one. Also, I wanted a traditional romantic comedy within the fiber of the whole movie."

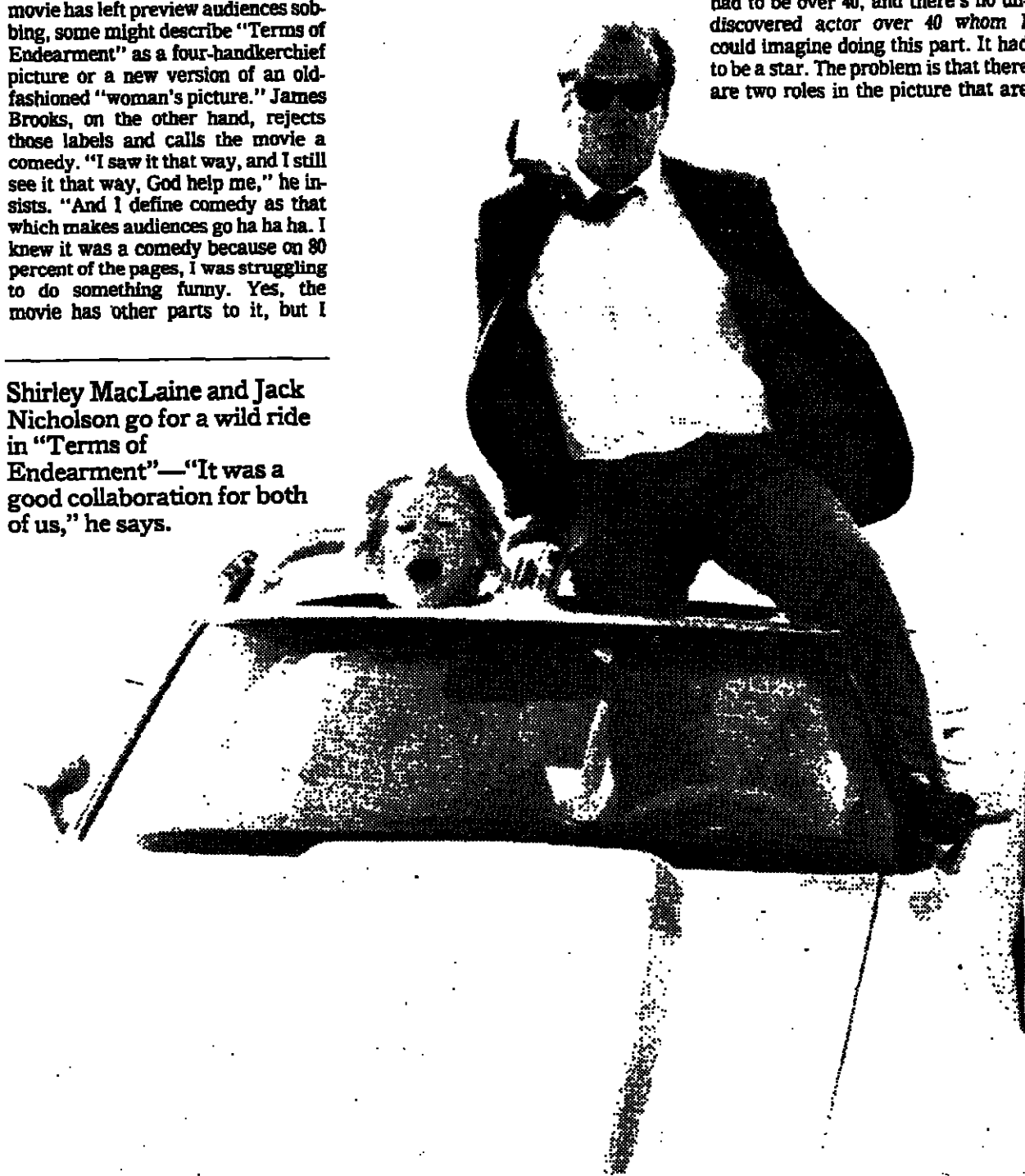
In Mr. Brooks's view, these scenes

of romantic comedy would set the tone for the film. They were crucial because he knew that the story ended in a very noncomedic way, with the death by cancer of one of the major characters. Since the last part of the movie has left preview audiences sobbing, some might describe "Terms of Endearment" as a four-handkerchief picture or a new version of an old-fashioned "woman's picture." James Brooks, on the other hand, rejects those labels and calls the movie a comedy. "I saw it that way, and I still see it that way, God help me," he insists. "And I define comedy as that which makes audiences go ha ha ha. I knew it was a comedy because on 80 percent of the pages, I was struggling to do something funny. Yes, the movie has other parts to it, but I

Shirley MacLaine and Jack Nicholson go for a wild ride in "Terms of Endearment." "It was a good collaboration for both of us," he says.

perception. He recalls, "People would say to me, 'Well, there are some amusing parts to it, but it's not a comedy.' I really did not see it as some gentle piece about relationships or as a woman's picture. I couldn't

Miss MacLaine wanted to star in the film from the time she first read the script, but casting the role of Breedlove posed more of a problem. "That was always the unstable part," Mr. Brooks reports. "The man had to be over 40, and there's no undiscovered actor over 40 whom I could imagine doing this part. It had to be a star. The problem is that there are two roles in the picture that are



didn't believe this was a picture I could take pride in if it did not make an audience laugh frequently. That was always the challenge of it."

Mr. Brooks had difficulty convincing readers of the script to share his

get anybody to believe that I really meant what I was saying, save for Shirley MacLaine. That's why I wanted Shirley for the part. She immediately shared my feeling that this was a comedy."

bigger than his, and so how are you going to get a star to play him?"

Nevertheless, when Mr. Nicholson read the screenplay, he was happy to sign on. Unlike most stars of his stature, he has accepted supporting parts

— most recently in "Reds," which won him an Academy Award nomination. "I've always made it a point to be able to play a short part if I can," he says. "I haven't done badly by them between 'Easy Rider,' 'Reds,' even 'The Last Tycoon.'"

"Terms of Endearment" attracted him because it represented a change of pace from the violent movies — "The Shining," "The Postman Always Rings Twice," "The Border" — that he had played in the last few years. "I've played all these murderers," Mr. Nicholson says with a flash of his mischievous grin. "And I was looking for a slightly more socially redeeming character."

In addition, Mr. Nicholson saw that playing Garrett Breedlove would give him a chance to examine questions concerning him in his own life as he struggled to come to terms with middle age. "I'm in my 40's," he notes, "and if I'm going to continue to grow as a person and an artist, I can't keep playing 35-year-old ideas of romance. This is a transition that I'm interested in making, and it's an area which I think has only been explored in sullen, lime-green tracts about the midlife crisis, or in situation comedy. People have written great novels of this period of life, but this is probably one of the first really good films in this area. It's very different today than it was when Spencer Tracy did 'Father of the Bride.' I got very interested in the idea of how to age a character for 11 years — pushing the old tummy out, not disguising certain things photographically. The other thing that's fun about doing short parts is you know you're going to get done before everyone else. So my spirits were very good on this movie."

From Mr. Brooks's standpoint Mr. Nicholson's high spirits helped to ease his anxieties about directing for the first time. "If it were not for Jack," Mr. Brooks says, "the picture would not have worked. At first I was awed by him, and when I tried to express that in a fumbling way, he said, 'You can say anything you want to me. It was true. And if I could feel comfortable with him, I could be that way with everybody. Shirley was wonderful, too. Instead of talking for a half hour, I could say to her, 'Can't

we make that funnier?' Now that can be an awful thing to say to an actor, but sometimes it's the only thing to say. Shirley's background in comedy enabled me to say that to her without offending her."

Miss MacLaine and Mr. Nicholson had met in passing over the years, but they did not know each other well before starting work on "Terms of Endearment." Mr. Nicholson says of their collaboration, "Being a dancer, Shirley is wrapped up in this very physical thing all the time. I also like the physical part of acting, so there was a lot of quasi-dance dialogue between Shirley and me. It was a good collaboration for both of us. There was a lot of investigation, a lot of adjustment as we worked on it. We played many of the scenes very, very many different ways."

For example, one scene was embellished at the last minute — a phone conversation where Aurora invites Garrett to come over to see "the little Renoir" hanging in her bedroom. "In the script," Mr. Brooks explains, "all that was written was Shirley's end of the conversation. And then while we were on location, I thought it might be better to have Jack's end as well. I wrote a couple of lines, then asked Jack to come back to the set; we set up a light in a hurry, and he ad-libbed two wonderful jokes right on the spot. It was a thrill to be able to work that way."

When asked if there were any other movies which served as models for "Terms of Endearment," Mr. Brooks cites "The Best Years of Our Lives."

In speculating on the genre that the movie belongs to, Mr. Nicholson refers to some of those classic works. "It's an edge movie," he says. "It walks that very fine line. It's a comedy like 'The Divine Comedy' or 'The Human Comedy.' It's like Chaplin's movies during the Depression. I've done a lot of serious movies that I feel are successful because of the number of laughs that I've gotten out of them. Certainly 'Cuckoo's Nest' is a great example of that. So I strive for that in my own personal work. All the critics are screaming, 'No good movies.' Well, baby, if they don't like this one, they really ought to get a different job. Their own misery's got to be too deep if they don't respond to this."

Liddy and Leary Enliven A 'Return Engagement'

By ANNETTE INSDORF

What do G. Gordon Liddy, mastermind of the Watergate break-in, and Timothy Leary, hippie guru of the psychedelic 60's, have in common? Not simply that Mr. Liddy went to jail for four and a half years following Watergate, while Mr. Leary served a 3½-year prison term for possession of marijuana. What links these notorious figures of American history these

days is co-star billing: "Return Engagement" is a filmed chronicle of the public debates that this odd couple staged last year in universities and theaters.

Directed by Alan Rudolph, "Return Engagement" follows the verbal duels in both public and personal spheres — from a debate performed for 1,500 people in a Los Angeles theater to private moments with their wives, or in favorite pastimes. For example, Mr. Liddy swaps tales with Hell's Angels motorcyclists and practices at a shooting range, while the

former Harvard professor and LSD advocate enjoys a video arcade.

Whereas Mr. Leary encouraged the 60's generation to "tune in, turn on, and drop out," his message to those born after 1946 is now "tune in, turn on, and take over." Mr. Liddy, on the other hand, maintains that his primary responsibility is to national security (and admits in a private interview that the only thing that would lead him to divorce his wife of 25 years would be "if she betrayed my country").

Why did Mr. Rudolph — who began his career as Robert Altman's assistant director on "Nashville" and co-screenwriter of "Buffalo Bill and the Indians" before directing "Welcome to L.A.," "Remember My Name," "Roadie," and "Endangered Species" — decide to make this film? "What interested me," said the filmmaker at the Cannes Film Festival in May, "was that one man made drugs a common phenomenon and arguably changed American culture, while the other changed recent American history. Without him, there would have been no Watergate, and maybe Nixon would still be President. Now both are acting as celebrities. It's an American phenomenon that I find extraordinary. All the things they did are now boiled down to a form of theater."

It is hard to imagine a Hollywood studio financing a documentary like "Return Engagement" — although documentary is an inadequate term for a film whose subjects are such self-consciously stylized performers. According to Mr. Rudolph, "It could not have been totally objective unless we hid the cameras and never edited. But we reduced 30 hours of film to 90 minutes, and it took eight months of editing for eight days of shooting."

The title comes from the fact that it was Mr. Liddy, then an assistant district attorney, who arrested Mr. Leary 17 years ago in Dutchess County, N. Y., for illegal possession of narcotics. They were reunited when an Austin, Tex., bookstore owner brought them together for a debate — which proved so successful that they took it on the road. What is Mr. Rudolph's attitude toward these one-time rivals? "They're fascinating," he replied. "They know how to express themselves — which is rare in America, where political language is totally dead. They know how to develop their ideas, elicit controversy, use their great sense of timing, and be particularly brilliant when the audience is hostile to them. Liddy is a good soldier and Leary is a good anarchist. I don't endorse either one."

Annette Insdorf is an associate professor at Columbia and Yale.



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Timothy Leary and G. Gordon Liddy are the focus of "Return Engagement," a documentary by Alan Rudolph that follows their recent series of debates.

سلا ٥٥ الأهل

BOB, BOB, BOBBIN' ALONG

The Post's Joanna Yehiel meets her childhood idol

MANY, MANY years ago, I had a love affair with Robert Mitchum. It was no less passionate for being totally one-sided. There was something about that nonchalant, don't-care smile, that beat-up face, those ham fists, that sent shivers up and down my spine.

So I wrote him a letter, saying just that.

He wrote back.

I wrote him another, more detailed description of my delight in his physical attributes.

This time, I got a typewritten reply.

I returned in kind. (I'd just got some perfumed notepaper, and I remember wondering if the smell would survive the post office and the Atlantic Ocean.)

He replied, this time via a fan club.

Again, a passionate letter from yours truly, got a reply. But, alas, his fan club, better organized by now, asked me for a subscription.

Money, in place of love. I withdrew from such pecuniary reactions to passion and put an end to the affair.

Two weeks later (my 11th birthday), I had embarked on another affair, this time, if I remember those days correctly, with Charlton Heston (he was taller, and even at 12, I topped most of the males I knew by a few inches.)

THAT FIRST flowering of love has stayed in my mind for, as I said, many, many years.

So many, that when the Jerusalem Hilton Hotel invited me to dinner, to actually meet with my first love, it took me a moment to bring his face to mind. Mitchum? Robert? Yes, they said — and Rock Hudson, too.

True, both of them have appeared on our Israeli small screens a great deal of late. It so happens that our TV was stolen recently, so I've missed the last few episodes of *The Winds of War*, in which Mitchum seems to be nearing consummating a love affair with a mere child of 25.

Each to his own taste. I mean, he must be well on his way to 40. No, that can't be right... he was about that when I was 11, and that makes him about 50... 60...?

It was a bit of a shock, then, to find that he hadn't changed at all over the (many, many) years. As far as I'm concerned, it's the same man whose face and body set me dreaming. Admittedly, at that time, I only had a roomful of wall posters. On Wednesday night, I saw my dream in the flesh.

IN FACT, I saw him twice over. Clever, those Jerusalem Hilton PR people. Somehow, they must have been aware of my predilection, and they seated me at a table with Robert Mitchum on my left — and Robert Mitchum on my right, too.

Mitchum on my left, in the guise of himself, managed to drink, smoke and eat his way through some eight courses, while uninterruptedly telling me the story of his life, from 14 when he was first in jail to somewhere about age 25, where he was in jail for the 10th or 11th time.

I'm sorry, but what happened after age 25, I can't pass on, because it got to be so late that he had to go to bed, in preparation for a 5 a.m. call on the film he's currently involved in making, *The Ambassador*. (He's the ambassador.)

On my right was an equally interesting Bob — in truth, Bob Stephens, who is the other Bob's stand-in, in this film and in many others.

HE DIDN'T look much like Bob Mitchum. I wouldn't hang a poster of him in my room, for example. But I did like his stories about his wife and children, and he was very

interested in my stories about my husband and my children. We established a good relationship over the first course. By the second course, he was asking me why I had decided to live in Israel.

Bob, on my left, was still telling me what life was like in the chain gangs of South Carolina.

Bob, on my right, talked about the flower children of the Sixties. We compared notes on the difference between youngsters growing up then and now.

Bob, on my left, told me about all the jazz musicians he'd known, from Louis Armstrong to Sidney Bechet, and all the lyrics he'd written himself.

Bob, on my right, felt that Israel was doing everything right, and that Reagan and the U.S. had a lot to learn about not knuckling under to other countries' pressure.

Bob, on my left (the real Mitchum, in case you're bewildered... I was, by now) told me how he met his wife.

Bob, on my right, told me how he met his wife.

AT THIS POINT, they brought in the cake.

All the invited guests, including Trade and Industry Minister Gideon Pat, Israeli film Goliath Menachem Golan, and actress Ellen Burstyn, sang "Happy Birthday to You," to Rock Hudson, whose 58th birthday we were celebrating.

Rock (Mitchum calls him Rocks, an interesting variation on his name) took the whole thing in good part, to the extent of winking at me at every opportunity.

After saying goodbye to both Bobs, I went round to Rock and Ellen, to tell them how good they'd looked from the other side of the table, and how sorry I was to have missed talking to them.

"It doesn't matter — we were only talking dirty," they told me.

That's one conversation I'm sorry I missed.

IN CASE you're interested in meeting *The Ambassador* stars yourself — and even appearing in the film — the Tel Aviv Hilton is hosting a grand gala dinner and ball this Thursday evening. Tickets are \$50 each, with proceeds in aid of Variety Israel. During the evening, guests will be filmed for a sequence in which, shaking hands in a reception line, the ambassador receives some information from a CIA agent. Tickets are available from the Hilton, T.A.



Robert Mitchum.

(Camera Press)

Success with violets

GARDENER'S CORNER / Walter Frankl

A NEIGHBOUR recently showed me evidence of her success with outing African violets from leaves a box of pressed food (calcar). He is no skilled professional, but imply an enthusiastic amateur gardener with patience. It took her about a month to produce half a dozen new seedlings in pure poistened vermiculite.

This inspired me to write again about African violets, which are, without doubt, one of the most popular house plants in the world.

Home propagation of these lovely plants can be an easy and rewarding intertime project. African violets are popular, because they repay you your care with beautiful blossoms all through the year. Little attention and not much physical effort is needed to produce homeown African violets with shining, long-lasting flowers that will lighten your home on a dreary day.

Most of the African violets flower bluish purple like real violets, but you can also find varieties that bloom in white, light and dark blue, purple, pink and shades of red. The

flowers appear as singles or in double form, and sometimes also in two colours. Even when it is not blooming, the African violet is an asset to a room, especially if you buy a plant with variegated (green-white) leaves. The easy way is to buy a flowering African violet from the florist, but growing this plant from a cutting is not only much cheaper, but also much more interesting. It is particularly delightful to bring something green to life when the rain and cold winds outside keep you at home.

Many people who receive an African violet as a gift don't know about the requirements of this plant; after some time, the flowers fade, the leaves wilt and the lovely present ends up in a dustbin. So before you ask a neighbour or friend to supply you with leaf cut-

tings, lets consider the characteristics and care requirements of this plant.

History. In 1892, Walter von Saint Paul-Illaire, then the governor of Usambara in Tanganyika, wrote of a plant he found in abundance in the forests of East Africa. In his honour, it was given the botanical name *Saintpaulia joanatha*, and is commonly called African violet in English. Its name in Hebrew is *sigal afrikani*.

Soil for this plant should be loose and highly organic, so roots can grow easily and excess water will drain away quickly. Commercially prepared potting soils are everywhere now in the country and come in plastic bags of various sizes, according to the amount you need. But there is no reason why you shouldn't prepare your own mix. Use 2 parts of red soil (*hamra*), 1 part peat, 1 part vermiculite, 1 part perlite and 1 part *tuff hagolan* (the finest grade you can find). African violets can be grown in any container, but remember that good drainage is important for success.

Feeding. Fertilizing plants couldn't be easier, and yet many home gardeners forget to do it. They mistakenly believe that they provide everything a plant needs with regular waterings and are then disappointed when their plants don't flower. When properly fertilized, African violets respond by producing healthy, deep green leaves and lots of bloom.

The purpose of fortnightly feedings is twofold: to help the plants grow fast, and to promote flowering. When selecting the fertilizer, choose one high in nitrogen (guano Peru or ammonia sulphate) if plants are still young and one high in phosphorus (super phosphate or "20-20-20") when the plants mature, and flower buds appear at their tops. As important as it is to feed your plants, it is equally important not to overdo it. So never use

more than half a teaspoon per flower pot for one feeding.

Saving time. If you mix a teaspoon of osmocote (a widely available fertilizer in the form of slow-release coated grains) together with the components of your growing medium before planting, you will save much time. The effect of this fertilizer will last some 5-6 months. The osmocote plus the compost you mix in will provide all the necessary food, including trace elements, that your plants need.

Watering. Everybody will tell you to water African violets from below or to place the pot with the plant occasionally in a larger container filled with water. This was the right method for watering when clay pots were used exclusively. But the way I prefer is simply to apply water at the top, using the smallest watering can (or tea-kettle) available without a rosette. Be careful not to wet the leaves. Continue watering until the first drops appear at the bottom of the pot through the drainage hole. Do not water again until the soil

feels dry to your touch. Bottom watering by standing the pot in a dish of water invites problems; and I do not recommend it. African violets dislike a soggy soil, and this method makes the soil too wet. It also causes salts in the soil to be carried to the soil surface and the rim of the pot. Leaf-stem rot appears quickly when the stems come into contact with the salts.

Light. Avoid direct sun! By far the most important factor in leading African violets to flower is light. Whether your plants receive natural light at a south window or artificial light, try to give them the maximum available in your home.

Propagation. Remove a healthy leaf with a stem about 5-6 cm. long. Do this by making a clean cut with a razor blade or scissors. Dust the cut end lightly with a rooting hormone (this is not absolutely necessary) and stick it into wet vermiculite to a depth of about 3 cm. Set the cutting in a shaded place and mist the vermiculite at least once a day, using a hand sprayer. Don't allow the medium to dry out until rooting becomes apparent. You may place several cut leaves in one container, with about 2-3 cm. between cuttings. The warmth a heated room provides in winter may speed rooting and increase your success in getting cuttings to root.

Rooting can also be successful in plain water. Transplant the cuttings immediately when they show the first signs of tiny root hairs — a longer stay in the water may cause rot.



Re-potting. Every African violet should be re-potted every second year. Use the same mixture described above, soil-peat-compost with sand or vermiculite.

DURING DECEMBER, if weather and soil conditions permit, we shall go out into the garden to plant new roses. They will grow better and produce more flowers in the on-

timum conditions, full sunlight and no competition from trees or shrubs in the garden. The plot you earmark for roses must be dug just now in November, to at least a depth of 60-70 cm. Now is also the time to dig well-rotted cow manure or compost into the lower part of the holes where your rose bushes will stand. The soil together with the manure or compost should be allowed to settle for several weeks. Remember the old saying of rose culture: "he who digs deeply, digs well." When choosing roses, it is essential to deal with a reputable rose grower. More on rose planting will be given in my next column.

There is still time to plant vegetables. The following may be sown now: peas, broad beans, onions, parishes, kohlrabi, winter spinach, radishes, dill and carrots. Prepare the soil (dig and manure) for potatoes to be sown in December. There is also still time to plant cabbages of all kinds, lettuce and beetroot, as well as celery. If you intend to grow potatoes in plastic sacks (a system recommended in several columns in the past), fill the sacks just now and place them in a sunny spot. Put an empty plastic bag over the soil surface against rain; thus you will be able to sow potatoes in early December in dry soil.

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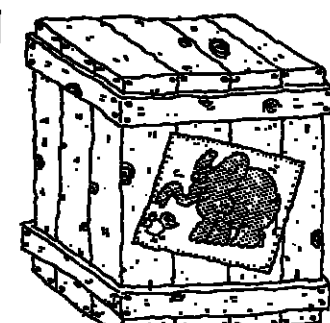
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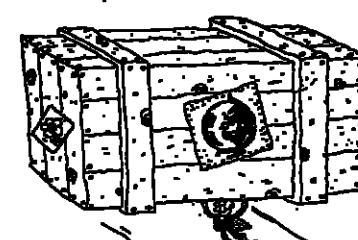
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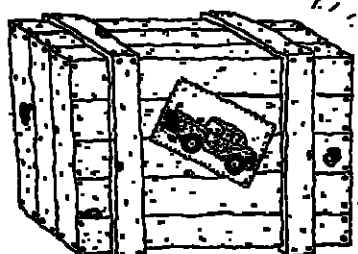
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Consent and dissent

IT IS A FRIENDLY welcome that is awaiting Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defence Minister Moshe Arens when they arrive in Washington early next week. The American commitment to Israel's security has never been firmer than it is today. And in the aftermath of the war in Lebanon the two countries have edged even closer to an understanding on the perils that threaten Israel.

Yet the governments of the two countries remain at odds on the kind of moves that will be required of Israel if the cause of peace, and not only of security, is to be served in the areas.

The Israeli leadership team will not need to exert itself unduly to persuade their American opposite numbers that the recent Soviet military buildup in Syria calls for further measures by the U.S. to strengthen Israel's defences. A virtual pledge to this effect was made by Secretary of State George Shultz in an address to the Council of Jewish Federations in Atlanta on Saturday.

Mr. Shultz left no doubt that the U.S. would continue to ensure "that Israel receives the help it needs to maintain a military advantage to deter its enemies."

This kind of talk is as much music to Israeli ears as Washington's avoidance of condemnation for military action in Lebanon. But on the issue of political action there is a wide divergence. Thus Messrs Shamir and Arens may expect to hear some American tunes which they, though by no means all Israelis, will find jarring.

American policy-makers may, of course, decide that the common interest with Israel in countering the foes of the U.S. and the West in the Middle East dictates that divisive issues be given a low priority, especially at this time, on the eve of a presidential election. But, as Mr. Shultz made clear in Atlanta, America under President Ronald Reagan feels bound, no less than it did in the past, to a long-range concept of peace in the area that involves concession of Israel-held territory to the Arabs.

In practical terms this signals Washington's view that the time may now be ripe for King Hussein to join the peace process on the basis of last year's Reagan initiative, and that Israel should lend a helping hand by freezing settlement activity in the territories.

It is not exactly news that Israel under a Herut prime minister will do no such thing, but Mr. Arens, in an address he himself delivered to Jerry Falwell's Moral Majority in Jerusalem Saturday night, made this official. He derided the notion that peace was "at all in the works in the Middle East. Hostility, he said, was "endemic" to the area. Israel would make no concessions in Judea and Samaria, which were essential to its security.

This was the authentic voice of Herut fundamentalism, except that the usual claim of historical right to "the cradle of the Jewish People" was modulated by reference to the defence imperative.

Behind the dispute between Mr. Arens and Mr. Shultz there seem to lie differing assessments of the meaning of the current turmoil in PLO ranks. The secretary of state apparently believes it will facilitate King Hussein's accession to the peace process. This estimate may be overly optimistic. Mr. Arens, on the other hand, must feel that the Palestinian Arabs, traumatized by Tripoli, will more readily accept Israel's claim of right.

There is no earthly reason, however, to assume that the Palestinians will prefer the Israeli boot to the Syrian.

Most important, Mr. Arens will find it difficult to convince a majority of Israelis that the annexation, formally or informally, of the occupied territories, with their over one million Arabs, will strengthen and not weaken Israel's ability to withstand external danger — and that it will not, in the process, destroy the moral fibre of Israeli democracy.

Wage spiral in the Knesset

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN

THERE HAS been a lot of high-sounding talk by Knesset members about waiving 10 per cent of their pay during the economic crisis. Some of them have even made public statements saying they have personally instructed the Knesset treasurer to withhold that amount.

It turns out, however, that only one member has actually taken that step: House Committee Chairman Eitan Livni (Likud-Herut).

The news that the salaries of MKs had jumped by 50 per cent in October, as compared with the mere 20.5 per cent cost-of-living increase for the ordinary wage-earner, could hardly have come at a more embarrassing time for the Knesset members. Only a week before, the shekel had been devalued by 23 per cent and subsidies on basic commodities drastically reduced.

"I'm ashamed to look workers in the eye when they ask me about our pay increase," said Shoshana Arbeli (Alignment).

But the embarrassment doesn't seem to have lasted long: The MKs are learning to live with their problem. When government employees had their car allowance reduced by 25 per cent and the global per diem (daily expenses) abolished, the Knesset members failed to match this with any gesture of their own.

So far there has been no move by MKs to reduce their own car allowance (IS21,975 even for Jerusalemites; slightly more for the others), or to make the payment of their per diem allowance (now IS10,277, nine months a year) conditional on their being physically present in the Knesset. Except for pension purposes, their per diem (eshel) is now, in effect, an internal part of their salary.

THE 50 PER CENT rise in the MKs' salaries stems from the fact that these are raised twice a year, in April and October, to bring them in line with the increase in the average

wage in the preceding six months. In between, in July and January, MKs get the regular C-o-L increase.

Knesset members hasten to point out that they are not the only group — or the first — to have their salaries linked to the average wage, and our criticism of such linkage applies to judges, cabinet ministers, directors-general of government ministries, the state comptroller, and the governor of the Bank of Israel as well.

But the MKs are the only group to decide for itself — no other group enjoys such power — that it should benefit from linkage to the average wage.

Why "benefit"? What could be more modest, more reasonable, than linkage to the average wage?

Linkage to the consumer price index, to give one example. Over the years, the average wage has increased more rapidly than the index, so linkage to the former is more advantageous. Another example is linkage to the average wage in government service; on this, more below.

MK Dan Tichon (Likud-Liberals), a practicing economic consultant, justifies the present system as being the lesser evil. "Although it is not ideal, it has put an end to the MKs' influence on the size of their own salaries."

But Tichon concedes that other groups would be doing well for themselves if they could get their own salaries linked to the average wage. The reason is that any wage increase won by any group — the arbitration increase for university lecturers last year; the 60 per cent increase for doctors (only partially implemented so far) or the Etzioni increase just granted to the teachers — is reflected in the average wage.

READERS' LETTERS

THE U.S. INVASION OF GRENADA

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — It is one thing for the Israel Ambassador to pay an old debt by acquiescing in the U.S. invasion of Grenada. But your editorial applause for the invasion is not merely shocking because gratuitous, it demonstrates a cavalier disregard for international law and a witless acceptance of the so-called facts the Reagan administration has propagated to justify the action.

This justification was based on the alleged need 1) to rescue the "endangered" medical students on the island, 2) to restore democratic government after the murder of Bishop, and 3) to prevent the Soviets and their Cuban surrogates from turning Grenada into a Communist bastion.

The first of these is today recognized as a transparent fiction. Students were free to leave prior to the invasion and were placed in jeopardy primarily by the invading force. If the second justification is valid, then why not attack Haiti, Chile, Nicaragua, Cuba and El Salvador, countries in which democratic government has been subverted by both the left and the right? As for the third justification, the construction of a military airport and the Cuban take-over of the island, as *The New York Times* has pointed out, "But where was the evidence to support that justification? In fact, there was more ignorance than evidence."

America has long prided itself on observing the norms of inter-

national behaviour that the Communists have repeatedly flouted. But to quote *The Times* again, "Delusion, deception, secrecy and lawlessness are not the American game — not just because Americans preach a superior code but because they live by it."

To applaud this Pyrrhic victory is beyond the comprehension of those of us who believe mankind's survival ultimately depends on the rule of law.

IRWIN STARK
Hillsdale, New York.

AT THE OTHER end of the scale, the policy of Israel's governments has been to improve the position of the lowest-paid economic groups, thus narrowing the social gap. A good illustration of this was the abolition of the three lowest grades in the government workers' collective agreement of October 1982.

The gap between the highest and lowest grades in government service was thus reduced. There was a similar development in the private sector — but the 3:1 ratio of MKs' salaries to the average wage held fast. (That figure would be higher if the MKs' global per diem was included, as well it might be.) The MKs simply cannot lose.

With such a mechanism to look after their wage interests, which MK needs to sully his own hands? "It's not us, it's the system," is the best response to criticism.

Prof. Abraham Friedman, the former civil service commissioner, pointed out in a telephone interview that linkage to the average wage works only if applied to small groups. Over 50,000 pensioners are demanding such linkage of their pensions. But when the formula is extended to such large numbers it leads to "a dangerous and highly inflationary spiral."

Friedman, who teaches labour relations at the Hebrew University, notes that if the MKs had linked their salaries to the average wage in the public sector only, their latest salary rise would have been much lower. That is because wages in the private sector rose by more than those in the public sector.

We have not yet stated the amount of an MK's salary. It now stands at IS158,913, as against IS49,612 in October 1982. These figures include only base pay and C-o-L allowance. In addition, there is the global per diem, car allowance, the per diem allowance for committee sessions attended on non-Knesset days, free postage and telephone calls, and an extremely liberal pension arrangement — even for members who serve only a single term. And maybe more that I don't know about.

WHEN THE doctors and the teachers won their pay increases, the Histadrut agreed that these were special cases and would not constitute a precedent for other wage hikes for the time being. But the elite groups were not a party to the agreement, and so the salaries of judges, ministers, and MKs rise automatically.

If you are still not persuaded that the linkage these elites enjoy to the average wage is indefensible, con-

sider one more point to which Friedman calls attention. As unemployment rises, so does the average wage. This is because those who get the axe are typically those workers with the least seniority and the lowest wages.

Is Tichon aware of this when he calls linkage to the average wage the lesser evil?

He told me that since he himself does not depend on his Knesset salary for his livelihood, he is reluctant to preach to those who do. And he recalls how his colleagues on the Finance Committee jumped on him when he opposed the adjustment of the elites' pay to the average wage twice a year instead of the previous once a year.

BUT THIS is not a matter of "preaching." It is the duty of anyone who knows the facts to tell the truth about the unfairness — perhaps I should use a sharper word — of the linkage. Such linkage is wrong even if the MKs are not over-paid.

MKs' salaries, whatever their size, should be adjusted in the full glare of publicity, and not by the devious mechanism of linkage to the average wage. And that brings us to the question of who should decide what is a fair salary for our legislators.

Not the Knesset members themselves, at any rate. Linking parliamentary salaries to those of civil servants, as is done in France and Austria, would be preferable to the present system but not, I think, a good idea for an already over-linked economy like Israel's. It would be far better to turn the decision over to a special non-parliamentary body, as is done in Britain and Australia.

Prof. Shevah Weiss, an Alignment MK, has come up with a specific proposal for the composition of such an outside body. He suggests that it consist of the state comptroller, retired Supreme Court judges, and former MKs who command general respect — such as Elimelech Rimalt, Yohanan Bader, Haim Gvati, and Yitzhak Ben-Aharon.

Weiss himself thinks that the present salary is reasonable for those MKs who have no other income; for the others it is too high, he says.

The MKs' considerable car allowance, like the per diem allowance, is global, meaning that it is the same whether the member comes to the Knesset every day, or only once a week, or is abroad — as one quarter of the Likud faction was said to be last week. (Even MK Aharon Abuhatzira, doing his

"outside work" at the Beit Dag police station, continues to receive his per diem and car allowance.

Weiss says that, since he is away from home from Monday morning to Wednesday afternoon or evening, he cannot afford to have a midday meal in the Member's restaurant, but eats in the put cafeteria, which costs about half as much. He receives the same per diem allowance as the Jerusalem diem who can go home to eat.

THE AVERAGE citizen would want Knesset salaries to be so low that only the well-to-do could afford the luxury of holding the office, doesn't want the Knesset to be a rich men's club. He wouldn't begrudge the MKs a handsomely salary — if he thought they were earning it.

But he knows that most of them are not, and not just because he sees those empty seats in the plenary that the TV camera loves to show.

He knows, if he reads the paper that most MKs neglect their committee duties too, and that if they are not in the plenum they are likely to be in the Knesset library gathering material for their speech.

He knows that they often go into the chamber just before a vote without knowing what they are voting for.

He knows that it is not unusual for only three or four members show up for committee trips, prisons, schools, or new settlements, and that on such occasions the Knesset's honour is saved by the presence of parliament reporters and government officials.

SO IT WOULD seem sensible to have an MK's salary reflect the he devotes to his Knesset duties. This, too, is a question best decided by an outside commission.

I especially like the idea of including some high-calibre MKs in such a body, but have doubts about the wisdom of opting the state comptroller (whoever he may be). Suffice say that the Finance Committee decides on the budget of the Comptroller's Office, and although the Knesset administrator (as distinct from its legislative functions) comes under the comptroller's purview, he has never a word on this subject in any of his annual reports.

In any case, it is surely not that an outside commission to do a better job than the themselves. And if such a decision to raise the salaries of MKs, the latter will honestly be to say — "It wasn't us!"

The writer is The Jerusalem Post's vet reporter.

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EUGENE KLINE
Safad.

A long time ago, I wrote to the TV-Radio page editor of The Jerusalem Post requesting that they print the daily schedule of Middle East Television, perhaps even to the exclusion of Jordan TV — after all, that schedule is frequently wrong. But nothing happened.

Or until the power-hungry ministers decide, for once, to make a decision for the people for a change and open a second channel.

Their news is up to American and British standards and would require only that an extra antenna be added, especially tuned to Channel 12, so that it could be received in the middle of the country. I believe that such an addition should be a priority until Israel TV comes out of its ivory tower and stops making excuses to avoid their responsibility.